YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,237—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

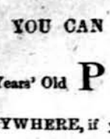
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	13th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	28th May, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 27th April, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 7th May.

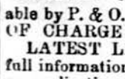
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,257	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DON BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE.	3,800	E. Pizzarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. HORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	40	0
PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE
COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY
IS
GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT,
APOLLO BUNDER.
BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY
EVENING FROM 6 TO 8 P. M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.
HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED; LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
MOONLIGHT
PROMENADE CONCERT
AT
THE BANDSTAND.

THURSDAY, May 2nd, 1901, at 9 P.M.

By permission, the Bandstand will be enclosed and Illuminated.

First Seat Rs. 2. Second Seat Re. 1.

The fine portable stage has been kindly lent for the occasion by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

As a special inducement Soldiers and Sailors will be admitted at a nominal charge of Annas Four to the Rupee Promenade.

A Limited number of tables will be reserved for families or parties of not less than four persons. These can be secured at SOUNDY'S at an extra charge of As. 8.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture ..... Hungarian ..... Kela Bela
BAND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.
2. Comic ..... The Lady Customer .....
Mr. BEN DEFRECE.
3. Song ..... Standchen (Ray Blas) ..... Wekerlin,
MADAME SCHULTZ.
4. Song ..... Beauty's Eyes (With Violin Obligato) ..... Tosti.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
5. Piccolo Solo, Sylvian Echoes ..... Eichner.
BANDSMAN J. PRIME O. L. I.
6. Comic ..... John Bull in the China Shop ..... (With effects)
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

INTERVAL.

During which the Band will play a selection from Audran's popular opera "LA POUPEE."

PART II.

1. Song ..... Take a pair of Sparkling Eyes (Gondoliers) ..... Sullivan.
Mr. G. THOMAS.
2. Song ..... Man Proposes ..... Roeckel,
Mr. L. W. MICHAEL.
3. Band ..... Songs of Meyer Helmund ..... Helmund.
(A choice selection of this popular author's most admired airs including the favorite, When bright eyes Sparkle.
4. Comic ..... Selected .....
Mr. BEN DEFRECK.
5. Violin Solo. Souvenir di Sorrento ..... Papini,
Mr. HENRY ASTELL.
6. Comic ..... Selected .....
Mr. PETER LOWE.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Accompanist, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Bandmaster, Mr. F. BRADLEY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria Street, London. S. W.
BOMBAY.

ANNUAL SALE.—The ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May, 1901. On the first date Ticket Holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER,

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members to consider the REVISED CLUB RULES will be held at the Club at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIAMBAI, widow and Administratrix of the property and Credits of HASSAN JAN MAHOMED, late of Bombay Catchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted To SELL to our client, all those pieces or parcels of quit and ground land with the messuage and hereditaments, firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder. All persons claiming any right, title or interest in the said hereditaments and premises or any part or parcel thereof by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land with the building built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Alli Umar Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 1-2 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 994 and New No. 8756, old Survey No. 1-1955, and New Survey No. 1171 and 1171, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6054, 35 and Street No. 30, 32, 34, 36, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Alli Umar Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mistri Allarukhia Arab, and on or towards the North by the property of Vehabri Haji Issack Alli Busha.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dargha Street, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5278 and Street No. 9274, and Street No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and then the property of , on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Miya Khundwa, on or towards the South by public passage, and on or towards the North by a public passage.—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1901.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Purchasers Solicitor.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready bid. between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chaffings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

HOW TO KEEP COOL—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-9 doz.) iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 3, each, will keep cold all night.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK. Pay Rs. 50. Security of Rs. 500 necessary. Apply with testimonials to the ENGINEER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on or before 6th May next.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

LIVING PICTURES —The Kinora enables you at Rs. 60 to enjoy at home moving Pictures. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G T Hospital, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How a'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DKEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, inspected by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture, Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

TO LET.—A comfortable, airy, THREE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, at Bandora, on the Hill Road, near Chimbai's Church. Apply to Mr. VINAYAKRAO JAGANNATH CHAPWALE, care of Radhatai Sagoon, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Elden Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, Highclass Ceamstress and Mohomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the erection of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukia Street.

FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new:—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 4-8 a few days ago; Annals of the R. M. C. Sandhurst Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8; a complete set of "Famous Cricketers" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco Rs. 10 cost Rs. 20. Lillywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature. Handley Cross 2 Vols (Jonocks series) Rs. 2; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book With music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitable for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18 price Rs. 10. Apply "R." care of this apper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined Telegrams Despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
(OF CAIRO, EGYPT)
LOCAL DEPOT.—20TH ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY
OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	„	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	„	1	8

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GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
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FOR MAY, 1901.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medica. Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose, generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No. 39-43 in Pirkhan Lane, and house No. 131-137 at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Now on view.

On SATURDAY the 4th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, one large oilpainting of H. H. the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda 10×6 1-2 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, COW, &c

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustee of the late Bai Jamabai, daughter of the late Fazulbhoy Hubibbhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

2 horses, 2 carriages, 1 cow, 2 heifers, and 2 she goats.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—

110 F. P. bales damaged Ginned Oomravattee cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN BASIC STEEL RODS.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Victoria Dock Warehouse No. 10 by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Madho Ram and Fatehchand Yarelal of Delhi:—

398 bundles German Basic Steel Rods landed ex s. s. Rheinfels.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 1st May, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MILL STORES.

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grants Buildings, Lower Colaba, at No. 5 Godown, on account of the concerned—

30 cases silicate cotton
4 bags silicate cotton.
9 frames hair feet.
9 bales hair fabric.
15 cases felt tucks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Bentwood New Furniture, Iron Safes, Majolica, and Terra Cotta ware, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following goods, consisting of:—

New bentwood furniture such as light, arm, revolving, office and easy chairs, sofas, reclining couches, marble top and side tables, hatstand, enamelled pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinet, handsome majolica, terracotta and Bohemian glass table ornaments, time-pieces and clocks, American plateware, Japanese jardiniers with flowerpots, English-made furniture, Austrian safes of sizes, photographs complete, folding harmonium, ladies and gents' new bicycles, e e.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Chinchpoogly on the Western side of Parel Road.

On Saturday the 4th instant at p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hurkisondas Jamnadas in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1897, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or chawl built thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly on the western side of the Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 and two-thirds square yards, and the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Tookaram Sonji and Rawji Bapooji, on the west by the property of Jugunnath Withoba, on the north by the new proposed passage of the ground, and on the south by the property of Tuncker Gopal Hurri, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 42-43 and Street No. 4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction near the Grant Road Railway Station, below the Railway Bridge, in the bungalow of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Hiramaneck the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, Milner's fire-proof safe 36 by 27 by 27 inches, on stand, books, semi-grand piano by Brinsmead in good order, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English-made victoria by Windover, handsome grey Hungarian mare-horses, bronze-light lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and substantial household furniture made by John Roberts consisting of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, 1 drawing-room table and teapoys, book case, lady's secretariat, ottoman, sofa, corner whatnots, chairs, writing table, tiffin basket, wash-hand and dressing tables, iron bedsteads, complete, wardrobe, chest of drawers, etc., the property of R. L. TREVITHICK Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£60,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAW

NOTICES.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on leave Mr. H. PETRANI will act as AGENT to this Company in Bombay.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway system for one year commencing from 1st July, 1901, and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 31st May, 1901, and should be addressed to Accountant of Accounts B. and N. W. Ry., Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER superscribed TENDERS for PRINTING.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, B. and N. W. Railway Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1901.

4. The Agent does no bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tender.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest money. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. & N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 22rd April, 1901.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment :—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery :—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE of an EPOCH MAKING AMERICAN NOVELTY that can easily be sold every where ; the article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H. 61161," care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G., Frankfort on-the-Main, Germany, C "4552."

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.
Acting Secretary.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		28	16
With Single Temple 50		24	15
With Cure 50		24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 6 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

THE market was closed on account of the Moharrum holiday.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending, 20th April :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 33,00,917-11-2 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 21,71,331-14-0 }	54,72,249	9	2
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	229,65,383	11	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	21,560	15	5
Sundries	9,14,787	2	2
Total	456,04,181	5	11
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	44,03,385	11	11
Other authorised Investments	5,63,219	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	84,92,868	2	10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	62,39,703	0	2
Bills discounted and purchased	57,80,985	6	6
Balances with other Banks	8,95,421	9	11
Bullion	2,927	13	3
Dead Stock	9,70,321	3	0
Stamps	12,595	10	0
Sundries	2,01,666	9	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a	205,62,995	10	9
	100,41,185	11	2
Total	406,04,181	5	11

a Including 20,163 Sovereigns Rs. 4,36,045-0-0.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent. Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand 41'06.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd April as compared with the statement of 16th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 16. Rs.	A.	P.	April 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,02,50,000	0	0	1,02,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,32,263	2	10	1,31,76,718	14	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,73,37,326	6	11	6,43,29,938	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,74,655	14	9	3,19,542	6	9
Sundries	18,03,107	15	4	18,84,734	4	2
Rs.	11,53,75,443	7	10	11,03,60,932	6	11
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	70,33,786	0	0	67,73,206	0	0
Other authorised Investments	70,48,506	0	0	67,08,926	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,95,41,272	12	2	2,84,45,611	15	3
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,01,24,428	2	4	1,96,69,538	0	5
Bills discounted, &c.	1,54,47,155	12	7	2,11,03,486	1	9
Balances with other Banks.	16,56,446	11	0	14,06,887	10	9
Bullion	1,042	4	10	934	4	10
Dead Stock	16 08 966	11	10	16,09,109	15	10
Stamps	13,368	7	1	13,160	7	4
Sundries	10,02,038	3	10	9,70,550	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,19 99,876	2	9	1,03,57,105	1	11
Do. at Branches	1,73,28,598	5	5	1,33,01,611	4	8
Rs.	11,53,75 443	7	10	11,03,60,932	6	11
LIABILITIES.				**Rs.**		
Government Balance at Head Office				12,58,814		Dec.
Do. at Branches				10,55,260		Dec.
Other Deposits				30,57,450		Dec.
Post Bills				1,55,113		Dec.
ASSETS.						
Bank's Investments				6,60,160		Dec.
Loans				95,661		Inc.
Accounts of Credit				4,54,980		Dec.
Mercantile Bills				16,56,331		Inc.
Cash at Head Office				16,42,771		Dec.
Cash at Branches				40,26,967		Dec.

THE WEATHER.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Post Offices of Bombay from Simla :—"Storm Signal—Lower warning signal ; disturbance passed away north-westwards.

The following further message has been received by the Post Offices :—

SIMLA, APRIL 30, 12-10 p. m.

Storm Signal—Cyclonic storm passed away to north-westwards, but winds and weather along West Coast show that cyclone still exists over the Arabian Sea, where weather is stormy and unsettled, hence, though on Indian Coast weather is likely to improve still justification for flying cautionary flag if you think fit.

Cautionary flag hoisted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly on the West Coast south of the Peninsula, Orissa, Bengal and Burma. The storm in the Arabian Sea has passed away to the north-westwards, but the sea is still rough and weather disturbed north of the Bombay Coast. Thundershowers are reported in Bengal, Assam, Orissa, the Circars and the Deccan. Raichur has received nearly four inches, Hanamconda Surat slightly over one inch. The temperature is in general defect over the whole country except in the Indus Valley, Gujarat, Bombay Coast, South-East Bengal, and Burma. The defect is very large in parts of the Deccan, Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The excess is large in Central Burma. The depression in Bengal has nearly filled up, and conditions are not as favourable as yesterday for thunderstorms in that region. Fine weather prevails in North-West India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Bhuj. Deesa, Ahmednagar, Goa, Jamnagar, Bellary, Belgaum and Coimbatore, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the reporting area. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong on the West Coast and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Lahore and Bangalore.

Humidity charges are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the whole country except the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Ceylon.

Over one inch and a quarter of rain has fallen at Surat, over half at Bellary, over a quarter at Secunderabad, a quarter at Poona, less than a quarter at Ratnagiri, and a few drops at Dwarka, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut and Cuddapah.

The disturbance off the West Coast appears to have passed further out to sea and the weather is inclined to become more settled. Light local showers may be expected in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The s. s. "Chusan" (China Mail) left Penang at 4 p. m. on the 20th and experienced light variable winds, occasional squally, rainy and cloudy weather till mid-night of the 22nd, latitude 6° N., longitude 89° E. ; thence to arrival at Colombo at 8 a. m. on the 25th, gentle to moderate north-westerly to south-westerly winds, squally weather, heavy rain, westerly swell with overcast skies ; leaving Colombo at 8 a. m. on the 28th to arrival in Port yesterday morning south-easterly to south-westerly moderate to fresh winds, occasional heavy rain squalls, overcast skies and confused swell.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th April, 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29 735
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87'8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77'4
Dew Point	73'9
Relative humidity of Air	0'65
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8'2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 93'3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82'0
General Directions of wind*	E. ESE. WNW. W. 8'6.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 233

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—April 29.

10 p.m.	83°7

TUESDAY—April 30.

8 a.m.	82°7
10 a.m.	90°3
2 p.m.	91°3
4 p.m.	89°3

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 10-24m., 10-11s. Low water, 3-34m., 3-51s.
Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Music at the Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bahrein per extra s. s. Khandalla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 2nd May 1901.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest at Fergusson Road, concerning the death of Savna Rama Pandurung, a Hindu lad, aged 10. The boy was living with his father in a hut near Maruti temple, Fergusson Road. On Sunday night last the boy was taking his meal with his brother, when a snake bit him. Some household remedies were tried, but the lad died in a few hours. The snake was subsequently killed by the brother of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme from 6 to 8 p.m., at Green's Restaurant to-day :—

March	Werder ..... Zillman.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra ..... Rossini.
Valse	Pot-Pourri ..... Carl Keifert.
Selection	A. M. S. Pinafore ..... A. Sullivan.
March	Liberty Bell ..... J. S. souza.
Valse	Hyacinth ..... J. Robinson.
Selection	Boulevardie ..... W. Williams.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea ..... Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The people of Damaun have to thank Mr. Damoderdass Goverdhandass Sookhadvala for sending to Mr. Nowroji Ardesir Postwala forty bottles of Professor Gaggars, "plague solution fever solution and germicide" to be distributed gratis among the people of Damaun, where for nearly two months plague has been prevailing, claiming victims every day. It is said that the solutions were tried in some cases of plague and proved successful.—Mr. Essob Fawe, an old and respected Mahomedan of Kharawad in Lower Damaun, and a partner of the Viscount of Damaun died on the 28th instant at an advanced age.—The usually quiet village of Naroli in Nagir Haveli District was on the 26th instant the scene of a horrible tragedy in which three person lost their lives. On the morning of that day, a Eurasian Corporal found his wife in an incriminating position with a Parsee, whereupon he at once shot the Parsee and his own wife dead on the spot with a gun he had with him and then killed himself. The dead bodies of the Corporal and his wife were brought to Lower Damaun for burial, while that of the Parsee was removed to the Tower of Silence at Saronda.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending 20th instant there was slight rain in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar ; and in the Native States of Akalkot, Jat, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior), Sangli and Ramdurg. The prices of the staple food-grains have fallen in all districts except Ahmedabad, where they have slightly risen.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceeding week.	Week under report.
Workers	166,267	179,702
Dependants	24,560	26,935
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	55,853	60,333

The numbers on relief works, including dependents, have decreased in Broach by 112 and in Nasik by 57 ; while in other Districts they have increased as follows : Ahmednagar, 9,919 ; Kaira, 1,618 ; Ahmedabad, 1,467 ; Panch Mahals, 1,320 ; Satara, 1,300 ; Sholapur, 1,246 ; Bijapur, 1,029 ; Poona, 674 ; Belgaum, 280 ; Dharwar, 56.

The number in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Dharwar and Poona, which show decrease of 107 and 53, respectively. The following relief works were started during the week :—

Kaira.—Alarsa tank excavation.

Ahmednagar—Constructing the Jamkhed-Karmala Road.

Constructing the Kopargaon-Puntamba Road.

Satara.—Improving the Khandala-Lonand road (test work).

Belgaum.—Breaking metal on the Athni-Honvad road (test work). Besides these, fourteen small works under civil agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, two in Nasik, one in Kaira, one in Broach and one in Dharwar.

The following allotments have been sanctioned : Rs. 15,000 for small works under Civil Agency in Ahmedabad ; Rs. 31,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmedabad ; Rs. 18,000 for kitchens in Ahmedabad ; Rs. 6,000 for poor-houses in Ahmedabad ; Rs. 10,000 for improvement of the water-supply in the Northern Division : Rs. 6,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Bijapur.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	2238	3092	5330
Bombay and Sindh	197419	57089	254508
Central Provinces	..	710	710
Total British Provinces	199657	60971	260628
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	267	267
Central India States	1633	717	2350
Hyderabad	5837	10748	16585
Baroda	12300	5116	17616
Bombay Native States	25173	1904	27079
Total Native States	182.5	18722	66927
Grand Total	217832	79693	327525

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	2020	3087	5108	— 222
Bombay and Sind	217660	60260	278120	+ 22612
Central Provinces	...	855	855	+ 75
Total British Provinces	219880	64212	284093	+ 22465
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	211	211	— 56
Central India States	1120	67	1187	— 1193
Hyderabad	8397	10799	19356	+ 2811
Baroda	13732	5428	19160	+ 1564
Bombay Native States	2176	1923	2629	+ 910
Total Native States	5.645	18428	63073	+ 21.6
Grand Total	276536	82340	338166	+ 23611

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	21	14	43
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	11	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	28	7	15
G Mahim and Worli	13	11	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	18
Total	78	59	193
Total plague deaths to date	94,732	72,093	
Same date last year	48	47	250

BANDORA.

There was 3 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Monday.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £3,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks that the usefulness of the Bombay Provincial Conference has been admitted on all hands, and that it would be a calamity if the course of usefulness of the Conference is in any way interrupted. Last time when the Conference was dissolved at Satara, it was understood that Dharwar was going to invite the next meeting there. On account of plague and other circumstances, however, Dharwar is not in a position to do so. Our contemporary suggests that, as Bombay is day by day improving in health, the next meeting might be held here, provided that no other city comes forward to invite the Conference.

NEW MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The native journals join in a chorus of congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale on his election as a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. In the opinion of the *Rast Goftar* : Mr. Gokhale, though he is one of the prominent "Progressives", has made his mark as in industrious worker and an honest thinker. His presence in the Imperial Council will, besides adding to the dignity of that body, furnish a high order of intellectuality superior to any that belonged to this Presideacy.

THE INCOME TAX COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Several of the vernacular journals congratulate Mr. F. C. Coorlawalla upon his very successful and satisfactory administration of the Incom Tax Department of Bombay during the official year 1899-1900. The "Rast Goftar" remarks : He has tried to get as much as could be possibly obtained for the Government without in any way pressing hard on the people. This must have required as much ability and experience as it did tact and patience ; and the fact that Mr. Coorlawalla has succeeded in maintaining his popularity among the many communities with whom he has had to deal, proves his fitness for the very difficult and responsible post that he is holiding at present. The year was by no means one from which better or larger results might have been anticipated, and far from being dissatisfied with what was not collected for them, Government, we are sure, will find reasons to be grateful to Mr. Coorlawalla for what was obtained during the year. The report altogether speaks volumes for the energy, ability and tact displayed by our Income Tax Department, and its hard working, unassuming chief in their work last year.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The vernacular papers deplore that Bangalore has at last won, and got for itself the great Indian University of Research to be. The "Rast Goftar" says : The opinion of the people ought to have a prior claim upon their attention. They appear to forget that there are disgracefully filthy augean stables to be cleansed in the city and that they were never appointed to look to the nice or fanciful wants of fashionable folks before attending to questions of vital importance to the population at large. Improvements in connection with the Oval, the Sea Face and Marine Lines are bound to come one day, as the interests of influential and wealthy residents are powerfully represented on the Board. But if the Improvement Trustees do not wish to provoke further adverse comment and dissatisfaction, they will do wisely to confine themselves at least for the present to the carrying out of the projects for which they were primarily appointed.

PLENTEOUS RAIN FOR INDIA.

A GOOD spring with copious rainfall is assured to India this year, if the oft-repeated statement of meteorologists with regard to the origin of the monsoons is true, writes the Capetown correspondent of the "Express" under date March 20. Never in the history of the white man in South Africa—and it dates back to 1650, or thereabouts—has so much wind and rain been experienced in the summer months. Since early in December the rainfall has been phenomenal, while the south-east gales—the monsoons of India—have been violent and almost continuous. As a rule, the gales, however, are dry, but this year a great amount of moisture has accompanied them, and it may be that this feature means a corresponding diminution of moisture at the other end. In the meantime local meteorologists are awaiting Indian advices with considerable curiosity.

A SIALKOT correspondent writes :—A fracas occurred at the little village of Sehzadi about 20 miles from here in the early hours of Thursday morning. It seems discontent has been caused amongst the natives by the appointment of a native doctor to inspect plague patients, including the women. Mr. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, was attacked and had to call on the police to help him. Mr. Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, went out with his men to the village. The villagers came out in large numbers and attacked the police. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Tollinton, being on the spot, and seeing that the villagers out-numbered the police and that their attitude was very threatening, wired to the Officer Commanding at Sialkot to send out two squadrons of cavalry. Colonel Money himself went out with the cavalry, and to their credit they covered the distance of twenty miles in the two hours. By the time they got there however, about 11 a. m., the excitement had subsided and order was more or less restored. The ringleaders have been caught and have been brought in here and will be tried shortly. Owing to the vicinity of the plague it has been decided that no Moharram festivities are to take place on Monday, and no outsiders are to be allowed to come into the place. This will probably constitute another grievance.

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

THE POSTAL SYSTEM OF CHINA.

ONE of the most peculiar institutions in China is the organisation of the Postal Service. With the increase of the population and with the gradual opening up of the coastline of the country it became imperative to devise some means of facilitating intercourse, and the mercantile firms therefore joined hands and established post offices ; since that time this system has gradually developed a certain form of postal service in the busiest districts of China. The Chinese Government adopted a neutral attitude towards the activity of these "postal firms" but the latter had to pay large sums of money to the authorities. The most important postal agencies are carried on by the inhabitants of Ming-Ho, and have branches in many towns in the Empire. As a rule, there are but few places, in which no Post Office is to be found and in the more important centres there are always several. Thus, Shanghai has more than 200, while Hong Kong has 30 Post Offices. It often happens that the various postal agencies competa with one another, and their agents then are compelled to go from house to house in order to secure clients. Nevertheless, there is some degree of combination between these agencies, and they render mutual services in case of need. If a new Post Office is to be established in the locality, it frequently happens, that the various agencies will combine their forces, and found a common branch.

Horses or mules are generally used as the means of transport, although in some places a postman conveys the mail-bag. Where rivers are available, the mails are carried down the stream in small boats. There is no fixed rate of postage dues, but the larger agencies fix the payment within certain limits according to the weight of a letter and its destination, and regular clients are allowed a discount. The postal fee for a simple letter varies from about three farthings to five halfpenny, according to the distance which it has to be conveyed. There are no postage stamps or other adhesive labels as signs of prepaid payment in China proper, and thus the postage has to be paid either by the sender or receiver of a letter. It can easily be imagined, that under such an organisation the postal service in China suffers greatly at the hands of the countless bands of robbers. Although the Chinese have not been able to overcome the depredations frequently inflicted by these robbers, they have long ago found out a way to paralyse their actions to a certain degree, and this consists in buying them off. Every band of robbers has its own defined sphere of action, and the postal agencies of a district come to an agreement with the local robbers who are paid a fixed sum of money regularly not to molest the mails. Such an arrangement guarantees perfect safety for the mails, as the robbers are themselves thus pledged to protect them from being molested by other evil-doers.

In addition to this private system there also exists in China a Government post, which is occupied in the despatch of official correspondence and in conveying officials about the Empire. This postal service is managed by the Ministry of War, and costs the Chinese Government immense sums of money. Private letters cannot be forwarded by this Government post. There is also another postal service in China, for the resident foreigners have introduction their own postal systems. The introducion of this last-mentioned system is due to early settlers in Shanghai, who, thirty years ago opened a Post Office for despatching letters to the foreigners dwelling on the borders of that place. In 1878 the "Imperial Customs Post" of China was introduced by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, for communication between his Department and the Treaty Ports of China. Soon afterwards Foreign Government also established postal agencies at their Consulates in China for the benefit of their subjects residing in the Empire. England, the United States, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia have set up their own Post Offices in the great centres of activity.

Thus, the postal system of China affords a pleasing variety. Every attempt of recent years to organise the postal service of China on a European method has ended miserably in grief. There is, in fact an Imperial Post carried out according to European ideas, but it is confined exclusively to the Treaty Ports. In the interior of the country the old system remains unchanged, and will, no doubt, continue to exist until the present confused postal service shall have been converted into a uniform and properly organised postal service.

£13,500 STOLEN FROM A LINER.

SURPRISE OF FRENCH POLICE.

THREE bars of gold, valued at about £13,500, are missing from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The fact was discovered on the arrival of the ship from New York at Cherbourg on Tuesday morning. The passengers' baggage was vainly searched for the missing gold, and on the arrival of the special train at Paris a similar examination was also unsuccessful.

The missing gold bars formed part of a large consignment to the Deutsche Bank at Berlin, of the total value of several hundred thousands of marks. Close alongside, in a smaller safe, was a tempting array of diamond pins and rings, jewelled watches, precious stones, and other articles of great worth, but these were untouched, nothing but the bars being taken. The news of the theft was kept a close secret by the officers of the ship, no communication of any sort being made to the passengers.

A Central News telegram from New York says :—The French police do not conceal their surprise that no systematic attempt was made to arrive at a clue of some sort before any of the passengers were allowed to quit the vessel. The company's officials explain that none but the best sort of passengers land at Cherbourg, and many of them to-day were well-known travellers, while none could in any way be open to suspicion. At any rate the company did not take any steps with regard to them beyond acquainting the Customs people with the robbery, and requesting them to make a minute search of all baggage. As soon as the liner reaches Bremen she will be searched thoroughly from end to end, and the closest investigation will be made among the crew.

It has been ascertained that the thirteen thousand pounds of gold stolen from the liner Kaiser Wilhelm is part of a shipment of half a million by the National City Bank of New York, and the opinion is strongly entertained here that the theft was committed in New York.

Messrs. Keller, Wallis, and Co., the Southampton agents for the North German Lloyd Line, confirm reported robbery of bullion from the trans-Atlantic liner Kaiser Wilhelm, but do not accept the estimate of £13,000 as being the value of the stolen specie. Three bars of gold, however, have certainly gone, but the specie is so strongly guarded on board ship that much doubt is entertained by those on board whether these missing bars were ever placed in the vessel at all.

THE DICTATORSHIP IN VENEZUELA.

MEDIÆVAL MEANS OF RAISING MONEY.

THE New York "Tribune" of April 6, publishes an article upon the present state of affairs in Venezuela. The writer, who is not connected with the journal, says that he has learned from New York merchants having interests in Venezuela that General Castro is refising the constitution to suit his revolutionary policy. The article then proceeds :—"The Government is an absolute monarchy. General Castro has been dictator since he drove out General Andrade and mulcts citizens and foreigners alike. In the first month of his dictatorship he summoned numbers of bankers and merchants and demanded from them contributions ranging from 20,000 to 60,000 dollars in support of the Government. Those who refused compliance were imprisoned in the Rotunda. Some of them were afterwards handcuffed and chained and marched in this condition through the streets. They were subsequently removed to cells which were not large enough to allow them to lie down. In this way, General Castro raised funds until the revenue from the war taxes began to come in."

The article reports other outrages and withdrawals of concessions on the ground that the concessionaires had not fulfilled their contracts.—Reuter.

TRAVELLERS to Switzerland this summer will find that railway tickets on some of the lines can be obtained from the familiar penny-in-the-slot machines—though the amount to be inserted will vary, of course, in this case with the distance to be travelled. The machine is similar, says the Mail's Berne correspondent, to the ordinary automatic machines, but the glass cases contain the tickets on which are printed the names of stations and the price of the ticket. By dropping in the right amount and pulling a handle, the ticket is set free. The machinery is so well constructed that an insufficient sum or any base coin will not work the spring, and there is no danger of the purchaser losing the whole amount.

A Liege builder of motor cars has sent to Teheran, writes the correspondent of the "Daily News" at Paris, an open carriage of the landau shape, ordered by the Shah, at the price of 4,400l. It has places for five, one of which is the driver. The body is painted royal blue, and the wheels carmine. The seats are very luxurious, springy, and covered with pearl-grey satin. Two handsome lamps stand out well from the driver's seat. The frames are silver-gilt, and the glass panes bevelled. They are decorated in the middle with the lion and sun of Persia. The Shah's name, encircled with branches of oak and laurel, figures on the door, and is surmounted with an Imperial Crown.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uriara, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allan, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Commilla, 550 tons, Captain W F Howlden, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain John G Sharp, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Elliott, Mrs Elliott and three children, Mrs Rennis and 2 children, Mrs Cunningham and infant.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 27th April, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon-General W G M Price, Mr Alexander, Staff Sergt Urquhart, wife and 5 children, and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENHILL—April 24, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of F F Greenhill, of a son.

LONG—April 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev H J Long, Chaplain, of a son (prematurely.)

DEATHS.

LONG—April 21, at Dalhousie, Mary Louisa, the dearly loved wife of Rev H J Long, Chaplain.

KELLY—April 21, at Coonoor, F W Kelly, F R G S, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, and Straits Settlements.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

A LESSON FROM THE COLONIES.

A THRILLING story of Colonial heroism was recorded in a brief, belated telegram from South Africa on Monday night. Twenty-five Colonials, surprised by a party of four hundred Boers, held out for eight hours until fourteen of their number had been killed, most of the others wounded, and all their ammunition had been exhausted. The roughness of the Colonial and his impatience of military discipline have been frequently commented on during the War. But at all times they have been remarkable for their pluck and endurance, their zeal and energy. On many occasions they set our men an excellent example, and now, fifteen miles from Kroonstad, they have shown us what to do in the presence of an overwhelming force. We have read of so many unresisting surrenders that it would not have occasioned much remark had we found that the little band, finding itself outnumbered sixteen to one, had hoisted the white flag, without hesitation and surrendered at the moment. Even the new regulation, trying by Court-martial the man who hoists the white flag would not have seriously affected this handful of heroes who could not for a moment have hoped to rout an enemy in whose favour the odds were so great. But they elected to fight and re-establish the tradition that the true soldier dies but never surrenders. The repeated surrenders of large bodies of our troops will be remembered with a blush when the children of the conquerors of the conquered republics shall till the recent battlefields. They will recall Steeven's declaration that a miserable tale is best told badly when he recounted the story of the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers outside Ladysmith. —"As our ill-luck, or Boer good management would have it, there appeared over a hill a new Boer commando. Men began to fall. The two advanced companies were ordered to fall back ; up to now they had hardly lost a man, but once in the open they suffered. . And then —and then again, that cursed white flag! . . . The cursed white flag was up over a British force in South Africa. The best part of a thousand British soldiers with all their arms and equipment and four mountain guns were captured by the enemy." How many times during the past eighteen months have we read narratives of this kind? The lion's whelp has taught her a lesson. And the story of the gallant little band which for eight long hours kept at bay an overwhelming force will help us to forget the thousands of men who gave up in the earlier stages of the war and made us "ashamed for England." We should learn more of these men and more of the survivors that their deeds and those of their dead comrades may be fittingly rewarded. They did their duty, nothing more than their duty we may be told, but their interpretation of the word was a more pregnant one than that of many of England's professional soldiers and the lesson they have taught us is one which will go straight home to those who have shown such an affection for the white pocket-handkerchief. Their example is timely, for despite all we have heard as to DeWet being "non compos mentis" and Botha treating for terms, the Boers have benefited by the little periods of rest they have obtained. Although we captured a hundred and forty more prisoners, a quick-firing gun, waggons and ammunition, they managed to capture an ambulance train and blow up a train laden with horses, so that the balance is not greatly on our side. Sir Bindon Blood reports having discovered the archives of the Transvaal Government at Roossenekal, but that is an interesting rather than a valuable find and does not compensate us for the loss of our horses.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE Corporation, at their meeting on Monday, took the proper course to provide serious penalties for corruption in Municipal elections. The results of the recent petition in regard to the election in Mandvie Ward, showed that to a considerable extent malpractices might be carried on without the guilty parties being in any way called to account. It is possible that had the voting in that election gone in a manner slightly different from the actual result we would never have had public attention called to the methods by which the electors of Bombay are induced to record their "unpurchased" votes. A great deal has been made of "personation," but it is most probable that is the least of the offences of which unscrupulous "electioneers" and their friends are guilty. To put an end to these practices it is not enough to unseat the candidate whose agents, whether with his cognizance or not, have been illegitimately zealous on his behalf. The proper penalty for breaches which come under the head of corrupt practices is disqualification for a period to be determined by the gravity of the offence. If candidates knew that the proceedings of their agents might land them not only into liability for the costs of a law suit and the loss of a seat, but might lead to their expulsion into the darkness of private life for a protracted period they would probably endeavour to keep a strict watch over the electioneering methods of their friends. Neglect of this supervision at present, leaves the candidate open to the necessity of fighting a petition, but be the result most unfavourable to him he is free to go back to his constitutents with the request that they should again give him their suffrages. This is a pure travesty of the principle of free election, however it be regarded. If the constituency be corrupt, it should be disfranchised; and it should be made clear to the candidate and his agents who are parties to that corruption, that the penalty for dishonesty in elections is something more than a very temporary inconvenience. In the recent case in Mandvie Ward there were extenuating circumstances in so far as the unseated candidates were concerned. But we do not hold with those members of the Corporation who desired, as it were, to put their imprimatur on dishonesty, simply because it was the dishonesty of the agent and not of the principal. In this matter the principal must be made responsible if those who act for him are to be kept in proper control. At the same time, it is desirable that there should be some means of making the actual offender accountable for his wrong doing. The Corporation have rightly decided that the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act are inadequate to secure purity of elections, and they have unanimously agreed that it shall be amended in this respect. The Act is defective in many other respects, and it has undergone a thorough revision by the Municipal Solicitors with a view to its extensive amendment. Its deficiencies in regard to election procedure are amazing, but this may be explained by the fact that it represents an early stage in Municipal practice. "The freeman casting with unpurchased hand the vote that shakes the turrets of the land" is no doubt a product of highly developed Self-Government, and legislative provisions which permit the utmost laxity of practice do not conduce to his development. Given representative institutions the "free and independent" needs to be carefully trained to efficiently discharge his responsibilities. For that purpose penal provisions are necessary as leading strings. The District Municipalities Act recently passed by the Legislative Council provides an example of the increased stringency in this respect that has been found desirable in regard to mofussil bodies. Having decided that the local Act requires amendment the Corporation should ensure that corrupt practices in elections shall carry with them a liability to some more effective penalty than a "moral stigma."

THROWING AT CRICKET.

THE decision of the M. C. C. on the resolution passed by the County captains barring certain bowlers from taking the ball has been announced. It is: "That this committee approve of the principle of the action taken by the captains, but are of the opinion that it would be expedient to postpone the actual suspension of any bowler during the coming season, in the hope that this course may strengthen the hands of the umpires without being unduly drastic." The resolution is very carefully worded, and those who agree with the captains as well as those who disapprove of their action may find comfort therein. The captains practically bar certain bowlers this year, but the M. C. C. thinks the suspension had better not be carried out this season. As the M. C. C. is the embodiment of cricket law there is strong presumptive evidence to believe they do not approve of the captains' action even if they support the principle involved. Mr. C. B. Fry discusses the question whether the M. C. C. did not regard the captains' decision as usurping their powers. He states that it is well-known the M. C. C. refused to take cognizance of the resolution after the captains had passed it, and now have only expressed an opinion at the request of all the county committees. Whether that is so or not, it is clear that the captains had no power to enforce the suspensions agreed upon, and this could only have been done if all the county committees accepted the ideas of their respective captains, and agreed to abide by the decisions or to obey the rulings of the captains as a body. There is no doubt that certain bowlers do occasionally "throw," and the law on this point ought to be rigorously administered. But the mode in which it was sought to be put into operation was grossly unfair. Take the case of Mold, the noted Lancashire fast bowler. He has been bowling for ten years unchallenged, and has repeatedly been invited by the M. C. C. to play at Lord's in the Players v. Gentlemen match. It is therefore not likely that the M. C. C. would be so inconsistent as to immediately suspend such an experienced player, without warning, simply because one umpire has no-balled him. Mr. Fry goes on to state, and he is certainly a cricketer who is excellently informed, that although the circular stated the county captains were unanimous in regard to the suspension of certain men and warning others, it is not true. For (1.) Several of the captains, including two who owned bowlers mentioned, were not present when the resolution was carried. (2.) An important amendment was proposed, and was supported by about a third if not more of those present. (3.) The bowlers were taken one by one and their names voted upon as to whether they should be included in the "barred" or in the "warned" category, and in no case, he believes, was the voting unanimous. The position of umpire will not be rendered less easy by the M. C. C. decision. The captains' resolution says in effect that the umpires have failed in their duty. The only neglect of duty of which they are accused is that they have not detected the throwers, but if in the coming season they no-ball bowlers whom they have passed as fair for years they will stultify themselves. Altogether the present position of the umpire is most difficult and unpleasant.

ANTI-NATIONALISTS IN ENGLAND.

AN admirable article from the pen of Mr. H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," appears in the current number of the "National Review", under the heading "The Anti-National Party in England." This is a euphemism for the Pro-Boer party, for Mr. Stead and his followers, the "Daily News" and those who preach what can only be described as national suicide. He commends to public notice the warning which Mr. Meredith addressed to his countrymen when he told them to beware of half-conceptions of wisdom hysterical goodness, an impatient charity —against the elementary sense of the altruistic virtues." The warning Mr. Wilson holds to be the more necessary because in Anglo-Saxon democracies we always find that in times of stress and public danger such half-conceptions crystallise into a concrete form—into something which may be best described as an anti-national party. Such a party in France contributed in no small degree to the downfall of the Empire, but even in France it was never so powerful for mischief as it is in England where in times past it has been responsible for much suffering and bloodshed. The causes of the existence of the anti-national party Mr. Wilson finds to be three in number—an emotional altruism, which leads men to sympathise with every cause but their own, the personal and partisan spite which leads men to go any length "to give Chamberlain a fall," and the force of prejudice and his ory—because Mr. Gladstone surrendered to the Boers it argues we must insist on surrender. He would treat them with a high hand and makes many suggestions, some of which might with advantage be adopted. There is no need for excessive severity, but in war time a newspaper which panders to the enemy and endeavours to hamper Government he would warn twice, then suppress and all persons guilty of flagrant anti-nationalism should be comfortably imprisoned till the termination of the war. England must not, like Poland, walk calmly down the road to ruin because she cannot protect herself against the factions within her own frontier. The will of the majority must be recognised as supreme from the first hour of war to the last.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS.

THE expenditure on the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department last year amounted to Rs. 8,43,502, a sum greater than in any of the preceding five years. The gross receipts after the adjustments made in accordance with the Joint Purse arrangement were Rs. 15,38,111, an increase of nearly three quarters of a lakh. This result was mainly due to increased traffic with Australia and the Far East. The net profit of the Department was however slightly less than in 1898-99. It amounted last year to Rs. 6,94,609, which represents 6·02 per cent. on the year's working against 6·03 in the previous year. There was a large increase in the Australasian traffic and the Department received out of the Australasian Message Fund £10,840, an increase of £2121 over the previous year and of £4605 over the amount derived by the Department from the traffic in the year preceding the Australasian Fund agreement. A grand total at 152,837 messages, variously" classified as "State," "Commercial and Private," "Press" and "Times" were transmitted over the lines during the year, representing a total of 2,135,3752 words, the figures of messages and words being greatly in excess of the preceding twelve months. The average length of messages was over thirteen words. In addition to the classified telegrams, 1063 messages containing 103,620 words were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire, free of charge. These represented a value at press rates of Rs. 22,666. Under the Cis-Indian Joint Purse Agreement the number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India during the year by the Eastern Telegraph Co, the Indo-European Telegraph Co, and the Department reached a total of 7,266, 558½ an increase of 680,473½. The net value of these messages showed an increase of £88,142. 16s. d.

HEALTHINESS OF AHMEDNAGAR.

We learn that there is no truth in the statement wired to the up-country papers from the *Englishman* to the effect that Ahmednagar is more unhealthy than any Cantonment in India except Peshawar. The last statistics which have been compiled are for the year 1899, which was an unhealthy one in Ahmednagar, owing to the failure of rains over the area in which it is situated. Yet, its death-rate for European troops under the same conditions as the Boer prisoners was lower than the corresponding death-rate even in such hill stations as Landour, Kasauli, Murree, and Mount Abu and was less than half that of Dum-Dum. In 1898, which was a more average year the European troops' death-rate in Ahmednagar was little over half that of the corresponding total for Nainital troops. It was below that of troops in the hill stations of Ranikhet, Cherat, Rawalpindi, Landour, Kasauli, Murree and Mount Abu and exceeded only by a fraction of that of troops in such healthy resorts as Darjeeling and Dalhousie. As regards the plains stations its death-rate was less than one third that of European troops in Peshawar and half that of troops in such stations as Lucknow and Ferozepore. The comparison over a longer series of years would probably show even more advantageously towards Ahmednagar, which has long been a favourite station amongst troops.

POSTAL REDUCTION.

The reductions in the Indian Inland Parcels Postage referred to by the Secretary of State, are understood to concern chiefly charges on parcels below eleven pounds in weight which are likely to be very materially reduced.

THE Special Prize Race for 'Tomtit' class boats steered by ladies, advertised for to-day, has been postponed on account of the weather.

SIX cases of pneumonic plague are reported from Moga, a large village in the Ferozepore district.

WE understand that all bookings have been stopped to stations on the East Indian Railway, below Cawnpore, on account of congestion of traffic.

THE Hon. Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, is proceeding Home very shortly, on seven months' leave, on urgent private affairs.

THE transport Atlantian, Captain W. S. Wallace, will sail to-day for Colombo with 8 men of the 1st Gloucester regiment, who arrived here from South Africa with the Boer Prisoners.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th instant, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 324,570 maunds with an increase of Rs. 34,481 in the earnings.

IN consequence of their misconduct, the inhabitants of the village of Kot Lakhnana, in the Jhang district, are to be charged for one year with the cost of maintaining a special police force.

THE Indian Government Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, will sail to-day for Karachi with the following passengers:—Miss Spooner, Master Hoyles, and 11 deck.

THE 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles Battalion gold medal has been won by Sergeant Arbery with a score of 77, the silver medal by Captain Cooper with 74, and the bronze by Volunteer Reid with 74.

INFANTRY DRILL.

THE SOLDIER AS A "TRUSSED FOWL."

AMONG the many lessons taught by the war is that far too much valuable time and thought have in the past been directed to the attainment of what appear to be ornamental accomplishments by the soldier at the expense of his practical efficiency. While the purely British troops have shown no less courage and endurance than their brothers raised in Canada, Australasia and South Africa, there can be little doubt but that for the first six months of the campaign they did not show equal skill in taking advantage of natural features, in scouting and in fertility of resource. There were at least two reasons for this, observes a military critic in a Colonial contemporary,—one, the infinitely more cramped life they lead as compared with the colonials; the other, the infinitely more confusing and largely useless drilling which they have to undergo. Let anyone glance at the appalling collection of intricate "instructions" printed for the guidance of Mr. Thomas Atkins, and he will at once understand why it is that critics have hitherto described the regular at the beginning of a war as "too much like a machine." The glorious homogeneity of the old Roman legions and the wall-like movements of the great armies in the early part of the eighteenth century were, in their day, necessary, right and desirable; but Science, which now kills men at miles, where the Sword once slew them at arms length, has changed that almost completely. Yet, in the face of this change, which is known everywhere, and to every intelligent man, the sapient rulers of the British army still continue to inculcate minor tactics modelled on Marlborough's wars, and occasionally approximating to the famous operations conducted and written of by the "talented author" of "De Bello Gallico."

This matter comes closely home to Australia, when it is remembered that most, if not all, of the States train their troops on exactly similar lines, with the help of exactly similar "instructions" contained in what is called "the Drill Book." This work is the outcome of unceasing efforts on the part of unnumbered men to explain how certain things should be done; the unfortunate part of it is that in very many cases the things seem hardly worth doing, and whether worth doing or not, are almost invariably clothed in so many words that it takes considerable mental effort to properly grasp their meaning. For example, here are the instructions in the Victorian Drill Book which describe the proper "position of a soldier":—"The exact squareness of the shoulders and body to the front is the first principle of the position of a soldier. The heels must be in line and closed; the knees straight; the toes turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of 45 degrees. The arms should hang easily from the shoulder, elbows to the rear, slightly bent, the hand partially closed, the backs of the fingers touching the thigh lightly, thumb close to forefinger, the hips rather drawn back, and the breast advanced, but without constraint. The body should be straight and inclining forward, so that the weight of it may bear principally on the fore part of the feet; the head erect, but not thrown back, the chin slightly drawn in, and the eyes looking straight to the front." That is what is termed coming to "Attention," and in order to produce this condition o things, thousands of able, earnest and devoted men are daily toiling energetically, and in the process the privates are being turned into thoughtless automatons, while the minds of the officers who are teaching it are becoming wholly petrified. For this is one of the standing "instructions" in the Victorian "Drill Book"—taken, of course, from that military encyclopædia, the British "Drill Book." Another lengthy instruction furnishing more food for laughter than for reflection—save in a secondary sense—is that entitled "Standing at ease." It runs thus:—"On the word 'one,' open the hands, raise the arms from the elbows, left hands in front of the centre of the body, as high as the waist, palm upwards; the right hand as high as the right breast, palm to the left front; both thumbs separated from the fingers, and the elbows close to the sides. On the word 'two,' strike the palm of the right hand on that of the left, drop the arms to their full extent, keeping the hands together, and passing the right hand over the back of the left as they fall; at the same time draw back the right foot 6 inches, and slightly bend the left knee. When the motions are completed, the arms must hang loosely and easily, the fingers pointing towards the ground, the right thumb lightly held between the thumb and palm of the left hand; the body must incline forward, the weight being on the right leg, and the whole attitude without constraint. When the soldier falls in for instruction he will be taught to place himself in the attitude above described." Surely, instead of realing off all this in a parrot-like gabble at the top of his speed, the instructor should say to the dazed recruits:—"Now, watch me; and then do the same." If instructors only knew it, not one man in a hundred ever does his "stand at ease" from the words bellowed at him, but picks it up by watching the drill sergeant and corrects himself from some-smarter comrade. This sort of thing may conduce to "smartness" but it does not to true discipline—quickness to comprehend and obey an order with intelligence. "The position of a soldier"—or "Attention!"—has been always compared to a trussed fowl—probably the expression originated when the "goose step" was in vogue in England, as it still is in Germany. It is lamentable to reflect that untold time is wasted over the inculcation by slow and painful degrees of such trivialities. No one wants to suggest that the soldier should have no drill, but he would be better occupied in something like real training for the stern work he will eventually have to face. Physical training of the best and most systematic character, modelled on the splendid lines laid down at the Aldershot gymnasium, combined with field exercises, equestrianship for every man, liberal rifle practice under service conditions, and the erection of military field works, might far more advantageously occupy that precious time which is now wasted. It is carefully set forth at the commencement of the "Drill Book" that "the object of the following exercises is not display, but the setting-up of the soldier"; yet the instructions on "saluting" would seem to absolutely aim at nothing but display. In order to "salute, by numbers—to the front," the recruit is told:—"On the word 'one,' bring the right hand smartly, with a circular motion, to the head, palm to the front, point of the fore finger 1 inch above the right eye, thumb close to the forefinger; elbow in line and nearly square with the shoulder. On the word 'two,' let the arm fall smartly to the side." In addition to that there are a number of instructions as to turning the head, saluting at certain times and distances, and a host of hints on properly coming to Attention, which, on active service, are at once forgotten and forgiven without either officers or men in any way suffering in efficiency or reputation. It is a pity that the military Solon who introduced the many over elaborated "drills" from which the British army is suffering, and which, if not checked, will presently assist to paralyse the defence forces of the Commonwealth, could not have been called up from Limbo to witness the doings of "The South African Field Force" and its "slim" opponents. He—or it may have been a committee, "without soul to be saved or body to be kicked"—would have then seen that synchronous rigidity and distressing exactitude neither shielded a man's head from the bullet nor 'lifted' a regiment through a charge that turned the day. Never before has there been less of the pomp and glorious circumstance of war, and never before has the "Drill Book" been so utterly ignored. Probably not one-tenth of the "barrack learning" ever came in useful in this last strange new war which stripped the uniforms off the men, the brightness off the guns, the pipeclay off the accoutrements, and the "frill" off the staff. And while it would be absurd to say that everything that happened in this war will again obtain in future wars, it is certainly likely that most of the great changes which it caused will become permanent. Australia, possessing as she does unrivalled material for a soldiery, should see to it that her future army is freed from the trammels of a too elaborate ceremonial, and taught instead those necessary, manly exercises and scientific lessons which, combined with real discipline—swiftness of comprehension and instant, intelligent obedience—will alone make her defence forces thoroughly efficient and reliable.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS SURPRISED BY KITCHENER'S SCOUTS.

CAPTURES BY OTHER COLUMNS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

An official despatch received states that Kitchener's scouts surprised Vourensburg's laager North of Pietersburg, and killed seven Boers and captured 41, besides 28,500 rounds of ammunition, all their waggons and animals.

Other columns report having killed ten and captured 16 Boers and a quick firer. 77 also surrendered.

Sir Bindon-Blood reports having found the archives of the Transvaal Government at Roossenekal.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

18th April—Severely wounded: 2nd Lieutenant Phillips, 2nd Lincolns. 19th April, severely wounded, Lieutenant Kennett Beatty. 5th Victorian Contingent; died of Bronchitis, Lieutenant Hannum, Border Scouts. 20th April, died of enteric, Major A. E. Longden and Lieutenant G. K. Humphreys, Army Service Corps. 21st April, died of enteric, Captain Forbes, 3rd Durham Light Infantry. 22nd April, severely wounded, Captain Jackson, 6th Dragoons; slightly wounded, Hon. G. Crichton, 1st Coldstream Guards. 23rd April, slightly injured, Lieutenant Townsend, 1st Suffolks. 24th April, slightly wounded, Captain Blackwood, 1st South Staffordshires; died of enteric, 2nd Lieutenant Tyron, 2nd Grenadier Guards.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from New York which says that the Japanese merchants have notified to the Cotton planters that they do not intend to place orders in America in future, but to purchase in Bombay.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

The Commons have adopted the Budget resolutions and only the coal duty remains to be considered.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was impracticable to grant rebate on Colonial sugars.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Sir Archibald Hunter has been appointed to the Command in Scotland and General Ian Hamilton has been appointed Military Secretary at the War Office.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

At a conference of Generals held at Peking it was decided to inform the Ministers that arrangements were possible for the withdrawal of troops when the Ministers were able to state the amount of indemnity and that the Chinese agreed in principle to the payment.

THE REDUCTIONS IN GENERAL GASELEE'S FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

No definite information has yet reached Simla regarding the reductions in General Gaselee's force, foreshadowed by Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT HAWARDEN CASTLE.

THE Hired Transport Hawarden Castle, Captain W. Warden, which arrived in Bombay on the 23rd April, with the Boer Prisoners, sails to-day again for South Africa, with the Escort, consisting of 15 officers, 2 nursing sisters, and 122 non-commissioned officers and men. Besides she takes 10 British officers, 1 man of Kitchener's Horse; 3 men R. A. M. C., 11 private followers and 5 chargers. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major T M Howtayne, North Stafford		Lieut F A Downes, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
apr Bill, Rifle Brigade		Lieut H M Wilson, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
Capt Birch, Royal Irish Regt		Lieut F L Brown, Prisoners Escort	Boer
Major Bond, Royal Engr		Lieut D Fergurson, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
Mr A C M Crux, Lumsden's Horse		Lieut Carvithon, Prisoners' escort	Boer
Lieut Robertson, Black-watch		Capt H F Brooks, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
Major Parkinson, 1st Welsh		Lieut F W Hibrich, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
Capt Fielden, 1st Oxford L I		Lieut B B Cock, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
Capt Bald, 15th Hussars.		Capt H F Hopkins, Prisoners' Escort	Boer
Capt Fraser, 19th Berg Lancers		Dr J E Sandilands, Civil Surgeon	
Capt W Campbell, Prisoners' Escort	Boer	Mr Hall, Compounder	
Lieut R H Kemp, Prisoners' Escort	Boer	Miss Hooker, Nursing Sister	
Major I A Fearon, Prisoners' Escort	Boer	Miss Mitchell, Nursing Sister	
Capt G Christian, Prisoners' Escort	Boer		

THE FASTING LADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the dim mist that has been hanging over our heads and that has been threatening the ruin of our beautiful city for the last five years, there appears a glorious vision. The great scientific minds are imbued with the spirit of investigation that has caught all round. A motley crew of large minds and small minds, men of science and men of words, jostle one another in their hurry to cast the radiance of their mental light on the hidden laws of nature.

I see before me in the corners bright and steady lights unceasingly focussing their rage to illuminate the hidden object on the side lights that flicker all shades of colours, but the lights that rivet my fancy are right in the centre. There is a brilliancy round them which dazzles everything except their own personality. What a spectacle! Men in red turbans, men in gold turbans, men in spotted turbans, here and there a straw hat, there they stand in their picturesque Indian array. Now they march, their dazzling light piercing through the thousand folds of their turbans illuminate the mysterious highways and byways of nature. Behind them follow the shades of the great army of Western luminaries meek and subdued. As they go to the seashore the vision becomes dim; now it is gone. I wake up, my heart thrills with delight, tears of joy run down my eyes at the glorious vision of the scientific lights of the east leading the luminaries of the West.

Morning shines bright and to-day's paper is before me. My eyes fall on the column of the "Fasting lady," and I feel that the realisation of my dream is at hand. Here we find a committee of scientific minds engaged in investigating truths of Physiology with a view to falsify them. The great researches of Harvey and Sanderson, after an interval of more than 200 years, are to be pre-investigated by the "Khetwady Committee" and by public subscription. To the Khetwady Committee it is a sensational case, to an ordinary physician it is a rare case, to Mr. Bertillon it is not a case of rare occurrence. "Barum's Universal show" has ere now exposed similar cases to public gaze for a shilling a piece.

It is a dangerous game to investigate the truth of "Fasting ladies" even at our own personal expense. There is a case on record where a fasting girl was so strictly watched that neither food nor water could be smuggled to her, and she died of starvation in a week, and the scientific investigators were hauled up for manslaughter. I do not wish the same fate to meet the Khetwady Committee, because that would render them more than a mere "laughing stock of the whole world." The evidence that the lungs and pulse are sound and the mere statement of the patient and her friends that she has not eaten her food for two and half years require a different form of treatment applicable to the disease, and not the dangerous method of the present investigation for falsifying scientific truth.—Yours, etc.,

Apollo Hotel, April 29. S. H. M.

A MADRAS COUNCILLOR FOR THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPODENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, to be a member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. Mr. Arundel will assume *pro tem* charge of the Public Works Department, pending the execution of departmental changes which are now under consideration.

THE RAIN AND THE MAHORUM AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 30.

The ninth day procession in the Cantonment was entirely broken up by the heavy downpour shortly before midnight. The taboots were damaged, and the spectators fled before the drenching rain. To-day at three o'clock the rain commenced again, but the crowds remained quite helpless. At the time of the immersion the weather cleared up a bit and Sungam was crowded with thousands of spectators. At nightfall heavy rain began again. Everything in connection with the Mohurum festival passed off quietly.

MRS. ASTON'S AT HOME AT SANGAM.

Mrs Aston, the wife of the Sessions Judge of Poona gave an 'at home' at her residence at Sungam, which was very largely attended by the officers, ladies, and officials of Poona Station.

MR. PENNELL'S FRESH MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

Mr. Pennell has submitted a fresh memorial to the Secretary of State for India through the Government of Bengal, contending that he has been wrongfully suspended and has been denied the right of being heard in defence.

He prays: (1) That the Secretary of State will order the Government of India to at once reinstate him in his Office.

(2) That he shall be compensated for the treatment to which he has been subjected.

(3) That the orders that may be passed on his memorial may be telegraphed to the Government of India and that the Government of India be directed to inform him of them without delay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Under recent orders Native students in the Indian Schools of Musketry are to be instructed fully in the use of the maxim gun, its mechanism and construction. This is necessary, as maxims are eventually to form part of the equipment of Native as well as British regiments in this country. Captain Ridgeway, 40th Pathans, who has been selected to do musketry translations, has translated the Maxim Handbook, and copies are now being distributed. They can also be purchased at two annas each. Unauthorised translations should be discarded. Captain Ridgeway is now engaged in translating the new Indian Musketry Book, which will soon be ready for issue. It is urgently required owing to the introduction of the '303 rifle into the Native Army.

The vacancy on the establishment of 2nd class districts caused by General Fancourt's leaving India has gone to Brigadier-General Vousden, who is posted to the Allahabad District, though he will continue to officiate in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force. His promotion causes a vacancy among the Colonels on the Staff, which has gone to Colonel Sir Charles Leslie, who will remain at Cawnpore. Colonel Dyce is transferred as Colonel on the Staff from Cawnpore to Sialkote, but will continue to act as temporary D. A. G., Bengal Command. The latter post is really vacant, as Major-General Barrow, now in China, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS APRIL 30,—Lindesay, Lieut, Punjab, 35th Sikhs proceeding to joint he Uganda Rifles from Dera Ismal Khan.

Barch, Capt., Bo. 1st Royal Irish, proceeding to S. Africa from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 30,—Nixon, 2nd Lieut., Bo. R. H. A., on duty to Mhow.

Greenwood, Lieut. Mr. R. A. M. C., on duty to Bangalore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's. s. Silesia from Maulmain for Trieste, arrived at Colombo, on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Vindoboua, from Bombay for Rangoon, left Colombo on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Trieste from Japan for Trieste, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 9-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FATAL FIRE NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

YESTERDAY morning, about half past four o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in Jankikar street, which resulted in the loss of one life, and caused damage to the extent of about Rs. 21,500. The house in which the fire was discovered belonged to a Hindu named Bhagvandas Chhaganlal. On the ground floor of the house was a cracker shop, owned by Tyabji Ebramji, a Borah, who also used to live in the shop. At 4-30 this morning, on his return from mosque, the Borah saw his shop on fire. He immediately raised an alarm, but before any assistance could be rendered the whole of the building, which consisted of three floors, was enveloped in flames. On the third floor of the house lived a Mahomedan, named Ashgarali Sultanali. Efforts were made to save him, but they proved unsuccessful. The remaining portion of the house was stored with umbrellas and fire-works and other materials. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials the conflagration spread rapidly to an adjoining building, belonging to Golalchand Jitmal. A portion of the lower-floor of this building was stored with umbrellas, belonging to a Borah, by name Abdul Hoosein Shamsudin. Next to this was the shop of a Marwadi named Gulabchand, in which there were ornaments of the value of Rs. 15,000. The safe containing the ornaments was removed before any damage could be done to it. Another small house, belonging to a Mahomedan woman, named Fatmabai, was also destroyed by the fire. Within a few minutes of the alarms being raised the Fort, Byculla, Baboola Tank and Gwalior Tank steamers were on the scene of the fire, which was got under control in three hours. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire brigade, Inspector Flanaghan and Constable Hanley rendered much assistance. When the body of Ashgarali was recovered it was found to have been charred beyond recognition. It is surmised that the deceased tried to make his escape, but owing to the combustible nature of the stores was suffocated. Over half of the property destroyed is insured. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Ashgarali, aged 22, the victim of the fire. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LATEST COMIC OPERA.

MR. ALEXANDER'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THE latest "comic opera" from America, to judge from its reception at the Shaftesbury, is a popular success, and has come to stay. It is the work, as regards the music, of Mr. Victor Herbert, a fertile composer of such things, and, as regards the construction and the dialogue, of Mr. H. B. Smith, who has been as industrious as Mr. Herbert in his way. The piece has some obvious merits. To begin with, it is about something. In other words, it has a story, if not quite a "plot." It is not wholly of the "go as you please" sort. It bristles with "anachronisms," but nobody minds that. There is at least the semblance of consecutive action. That the story told is a particularly good one we cannot say. Personally we found it rather tedious. It turns on the striking likeness between Irma, a pupil in the ballet school at Buda-Pesth, and Musette, a gipsy girl who tells fortunes. Irma is in love with one Captain Ladislas, but is led to promise herself in marriage to a Polish Count who fancies himself a musical composer. Escaping with the Captain, she gives herself out as drowned, and her ballet master, who is to receive a handsome "consideration" from the Count, is only too glad to find in Musette a replica of Irma, who can be foisted on the Count as his intended bride. Musette, in her turn, is in love with one of her own tribe, a certain Sondor, whose physical proportions are such that his name might suitably end in "w" rather than "r." Now, granting all these conditions, there must needs be a considerable embroglio; and, indeed, Irma and Musette being both impersonated by the same performer—Miss Alice Nielsen, who also masquerades for a time as Irma's soldier brother—things are apt to get a little bit confused. Miss Nielsen is almost constantly on the stage, and by the time we have got to the end of the second of the three acts, it is a little difficult to identify, for certain, the particular character she is representing at the moment.

However, as we say, there is in "The Fortune Teller" a story of some sort; and there is also a good deal of music of the tuneful and taking kind. We are not disposed to complain, because Mr. Herbert's melodies are practically as familiar as his librettist's jokes. Popular audiences are fond of tunes which suggest memories; they take off their hats to them as to old friends. Mr. Herbert is obviously a master of his craft; he writes cleverly for the orchestra, but he is too wise to attempt themes or even rhythms which could be open to the charge of freshness. He takes pains with his finales, but they are of the claptrap order, and he rarely ventures upon any other concerted music. The solo with chorus is his mainstay. In producing that he is evidently experienced and skilful. He has a sense of humour, and one of the best items in the score is his imitations of the "serenades" of various countries—a number in which Miss Nielsen is heard to much advantage. It is perhaps a pity that this should be followed so soon by a serenade intended in real earnest—a solo in whose case the chorus is sung behind the scenes with good effect. Mr. Herbert has also written for Miss Nielsen a show piece—sung in hussar costume—in which she exhibits her vocal accomplishments rather than her vocal charm. On the whole, the music of "The Fortune Teller" is lacking, like its libretto, in variety, and it would have been well if more work had been given to the tenor (Mr. Frank Rushworth) and the contralto (Miss Viola Gillette), even if this had involved a reduction in the number of the ditties contributed by Miss Nielson. Mr. Herbert, we repeat, can orchestrate with skill and taste, but he is too fond of utilising the brass instruments, and the introduction of eight drums in the finale to the second act results in more noise than pleasure. The choristers, male and female, are all excellent vocally, but they have been taught to exert themselves too much. They display a superabundant measure of energy, while deserving credit for their appreciation of time and tune.

The four "principal" are all competent vocalists. Miss Nielsen, the Irma and Musette, possesses a light, high soprano which she manages with great tact and with very agreeable results. She is also a demure and sprightly actress, with less Americanism about her than might be supposed from the fact that she has been so long popular "on the other side." She has a winsome and winning personality, and is likely to become a favourite with our public. Miss Gillette has comparatively little to do either as actress or vocalist, but shows herself capable in both capacities. Mr. Rushworth and Mr. Cowles (the basso) are both well endowed by nature, and the latter with his sonorous organ, at once established himself in the good graces of his hearers. Mr. Rushworth had comparatively fewer opportunities of distinction. The broad comedy is in the hands of Mr. A. Clark as the ballet-master who is to profit by the marriage of Irma or Musette, of Mr. J. Herbert as the aforesaid musical Count, and of Mr. J. Cawthorn as the father of Musette. Mr. Cawthorn's is a very droll performance, the most spontaneously funny in the piece. His is a "broken English" part of the kind of which American actors have given us too many; but this effort of Mr. Cawthorn's is genuinely mirth-provoking. His delivery of the joke "around which a comic opera might have been written," proved irresistible, drawing forth roars of laughter. The scenery and dresses, we should add, are of the brightest and best.

The new three-act play of Mr. H. V. Esmodn with which Mr. George Alexander reopened the St. James's is primarily a social satire. With an income of thirty thousand a year, and estate in Derbyshire, and a house in Chesterfield-street, Sir Harry Milanor, thirty-five years of age, sets watering the mouths of all the maidens of Mayfair. Like a second Lord of Burleigh he would fain be loved for himself, but he is far too well-known to dream of hiding his light under a bushel or wooing as anything but what he is. Among the eligible maidens around him he singles out Mabel Vaughan as the youngest, prettiest, most disinterested, and the least contaminated by contact with the world. With so litte intelligence does he judge, that Mabel though she is determined to catch him, is in love in most indiscreet and compromising fashion with a certain Jack Kennerley, whom she is in the habit of meeting on the sly. When weary of the chase to which he is perpetually subject, he retires with a cynical curmudgeon of an uncle to his Derbyshire glades; he finds Mabel haunting like a fairy all the spots in which he is wont to delight. She has induced her mother to take a cottage close by the estate. In the intervals between the visits, the kisses, and the caresses of Jack Kennerley, who is at no pains to spare her delicacy, supposing her to possess any perceptible measure of that rare endowment, she succeeds in landing her fish, having prevously bargained with Jack that so soon as she is married he shall come constantly to visit her. At the opening of the third act, accordingly, she is married, and comfortably settled in Chesterfield-street. Hither Jack, who has been out to the wars, comes, so soon as decency permits, to receive the reward of his patience and forbearance. Circumstances have however, changed. During her few months of married life, Mabel has come under the spell of her husband. Caring not a straw for her quondam lover, and heartily ashamed of the manner in which she has secured the sunshine in which now she basks, she seeks only to know how she can recover her self-respect, and justify herself in maintaining the place she has won in Sir Harry's affections. Though counselled against such action by her mother and her lover, she determines to tell her husband all. This indiscretion is spared her, since, accidentally, Sir Harry comes on a letter she had written immediately after her acceptance of him, telling Jack that her sacrifice is accomplished, and indicating plainly enough that interest, and not affection, has been the motive of her acquiescence in his proposals. A "preux" in all respects, Sir Harry does not dream of blaming the woman he still loves. Cursing the wealth which he foresaw would be the obstacle to his happiness, he determines on immediate flight. By some means, suicide if necessary, Mabel shall be enabled to marry the young lover of her choice. His misinterpretation of the heroine does not last long, and when he finds that it is her past only that has wronged him, and that now she is body and soul his, instant reconciliation is effected.

This motive is fresh. We recall no case in which the "menage a trois," contemplated in this case if not accomplished, has led to a similar denoument. It is sympathetic also, and we can without difficulty realise the false position into which a girl, thoughtless and impulsive, but not radically bad, has betrayed herself. It is, moreover, exactly suited to Mr. Alexander's company, with a view to which, as now constituted, it has apparently been written. It is at least certain that the character of the visionary and amorous baronet, with the magical influence over women, and the tenderness and consideration for their weaknesses, is exactly the character in the delineation of which Mr. Alexander is unequalled. The gentler aspects of a nature craving only to be loved are shown with Mr. Alexander's unfailing certainty, and the entire impersonation is one of the best with which he is to be credited. Miss Eva Moore is excellent throughout as Mabel. Her comedy in the opening act is full of vivacity and spirit, and her scenes with Jack and with her husband are irresistible. It is needless to say that the play is well cast throughout. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith makes a welcome reappearance as "a good fellow, but not brainy"; Miss Dora Barton and Miss Julie Opp are all that is most attractive as two fashionable, pretty, and rather mercenary young ladies; Mrs. Edward Saker and Mr. Lennox Pawle give two capital society sketches and Miss Le Thiere, Miss Henrietta Cowen, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Graham Browne, and other actors are seen to full advantage. "The Wilderness" is superbly mounted. A scene in the Bercambe Woods is almost worthy to challenge comparisons with Olivia's terraced gardens in "Twelfth Night," and the Bond-street tea-room is very effective. Some suggestions of fairyland, in which two children take part, are prettily conceived, but serve no purpose. The offerings made by the twins, for such they are, to the fairies are not even pretty. An eminently favourable reception was awarded piece and performance, the latter of which passed without a hitch. All concerned with the entertainment were summoned and resummoned at the end of each act, the dialogue is spirited and amusing, and the whole is a success. If the view of life at the outset is frankly cynical amends are made as the action progresses, and the close is tender and human.

A curious theatrical survival is the York Easter pantomime, which, in accordance with custom, was brought out last week at the local theatre in anticipation of the coming holidays. London playgoers can no more bring themselves to think of pantomimes at any other period in the dramatic calendar than Christmas than the average man can "hold a fire in his hand" by "thinking on the frosty Caucasus." It seems, however, that the York folk look for a pantomime at this time and a pantomime is accordingly regularly supplied to them. After all, in declining to regard pantomime as inseparably associated with Christmas York is only adhering to a bygone practice. In the early years of the century just ended the pantomimes at Drury Lane and Covent Garden were brought out at various seasons—frequently in the autumn, and sometimes even in the summer. The great Grimaldi took his farewell of the stage as clown in "Harlequin Hoax" at Drury Lane on the 27th June, 1828. The latest York Easter pantomime is written by Mr. Percy Milton, and is on the theme of "Beauty and the Beast."

As will have been seen, rival Nell Gwyns are to be succeeded next week on the London stage by rival Marie Antoinettes. Meanwhile, on the American stage rival Manon Lescauts have already made their appearance, and others are reported to be "on the way." It will be contrary to all precedent if the Abbe Prevost's frail heroine does not quickly find her way in dramatic guise to London. She will not be wholly a stranger in playhouses on this side of the Atlantic. Though she has received little attention from our playwrights, she has figured in French pieces, notably in Scribe's libretto to Auber's opera, brought out in Paris nearly half a century ago. It is a significant fact that the competing adaptors are quarrelling among themselves, and that the Supreme Court is called on to determine whether the rights of one of these have not been invaded. Prevost's famous love story has of course, long ago fallen into the domain of public property, but it is claimed that the aggrieved adaptor has given a new turn to the story in his last act, and that the defendant has unlawfully helped himself to his rival's inventions.

The American papers publish the melancholy news that Mr. Maurice Barrymore, the well-known actor and playwright, is suffering from an attack of mental disease, which has rendered it necessary to remove him to an asylum for the insane. Though he was born in British India, and is a graduate of Cambridge, Mr. Barrymore has, like his distinguished daughter, Miss Ethel Barrymore, passed most of his professional life in America. He is, however, not wholly unknown to the English stage. He was the author of a somewhat gloomy and repulsive play in a prologue and three acts which was brought out at the Haymarket in January, 1885, with the title of "Nadjezda." In this piece he played a leading part with a degree of force and concentration which, in spite of the condemnation of the play, created a very favourable impression. Mr. Barrymore also appeared at the Haymarket in the same year in the part of Dr. North in Mr. Comyns Carr's adaptation of "Dark Days."

"Songs and Song Writers," by H. T. Finck (John Murray), is one of the latest of the many excellent but cheap and popular books on musical subjects which come from the other side of the water. Mr. Finck is best known in this country, of course, by his admirable Life of Wagner. His latest volume is a smaller affair than that, but in its way it is quite as readable. Readable, in truth, is just the word to apply to Mr. Finck. Painstaking and accurate and independent and discriminating and a great many other excellent things he also is, but above all his writings possess that sovereign virtue of readability and in the case of books on music this is much to say. You may not agree with all his opinions, but at least you are bound to read them. As Mr. Finck remarks in his preface, it is not a little odd that no one has dealt before in book form with the subject of this volume—though not many, we fancy, could have managed to treat the matter with the skill and lightness of touch displayed in this little work. Done too laboriously, the thing could easily have become tedious beyond measure—a mere compendium, as Mr. Finck himself suggests, of useless knowledge about insignificant composers and antiquated songs of merely historical interest which nobody would read. In place of which the author of the present work has endeavoured by ignoring the trashy and dwelling only on the best to make his book what he calls sort of Song-Baedeker with bibliographic footnotes for the benefit of students wishing to pursue the subject further. And this aim he has very successfully accomplished. As already observed, one need not necessarily accept his judgments. But at least he gives reasons always for the faith which is in him, while it is likewise refreshing to meet in these pages with a critic not afraid to speak his mind, and to come out "flat-footed," as they say in the Land of the Dollar, without hedging or reservation, fear or favour, with his likes and dislikes. And be it noted that he is not one of those who confine their admiration to the works of the established men. On the contrary, he does not hesitate to assail even the greatest among the latter when his opinions move him to this course, while for the neglected or unknown he speaks up with equal boldness. You may not agree with Mr. Finck that Macdowell—a living American song writer—is to be ranked with the greatest of his craft, that most of Beethoven's songs are poor stuff, that of Schumann's two hundred and forty-five only twenty are first-class, or that Brahms was a mere musical dressmaker. But you cannot help admiring the entertaining manner in which the author states his case. It should be added that the somewhat unusual judgments just quoted, taken by themselves, hardly give a just idea of Mr. Finck's work in general, which is for the most part quite sound and same.

DEPUTY-SURGEON-GENERAL W. CARDEN ROE urges that the time has gone by—the conditions of war having changed—for measuring a man's fitness for the life of a soldier by his inches of stature. He recommends reducing the minimum height to 5ft. for mounted infantry and light cavalry.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE religious fervour and excitement which agitated the Mahomedan mind during the last ten days ended in peace and quietude last evening; and the police force, from the Commissioner downwards, must have witnessed its close with a sigh of relief from the unusual worry and watchfulness which are entailed upon them during the continuance of the Mohurrum festival. These holidays commenced on the day following the appearance of the new moon; and the novel features of the festival are not without interest to the Western mind. Catching a first glimpse of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum, the pious Islamite strikes a crowbar into a selected spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a "Taboot," or paper mausoleum, at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleum rises in daily increasing proportions to the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "marassias," or hymns of sorrow, for the death of the martyrs Hussan and Hoosein, etc. These curious structures of bamboo, paper, and tinsel, generally follow the outlines of Mahomedan religious edifices, and are intended to represent the tombs of the two martyrs, who were the grandsons of the prophet. On the ninth and tenth days the festival is in its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, commonly known as the kattal-ki-ratt, *i. e.* the night of slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing after the early evening, continues all through the night; and after a temporary lull breaks forth again about midday, reaching its climax in the afternoon, when the taboots are immersed in the sea at Colie Bunder beyond the Carnac Bunder Overbridge. About the middle of the tenth day, the taboots in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out, under the directions of the police, towards the Bhendy Bazaar road, and are slowly moved onward into Phydhonee. The route of the procession then runs through Moombadivi, Kalbadevi, and the Esplanade Cross roads, on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and thence stright over the Carnac Bunder Overbridge to the sea at Colie Bunder.

On the night of the ninth day, the excitement among the Shias, especially the Moguls and Seedees, is at its height. Large numbers of them assemble at the "Imambara," the general assembly room, where the mourners move in a ring, beating their naked chests until the blood is ready to spurt forth. Yesterday morning, at "Hussanabad," the extensive property at Mount Road, where lie the remains of His Highness the first Aga Khan, the "passion play" as it is called, was enacted in the presence of an unusually large throng of mourners.

The upper galleries of the bungalow were crowded by Mogal, Khoja, and other Mahomedan ladies, who shared in the general mourning. The historical argument of the "passion play" may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—The early differences, which separated Islam into the great sects of Shiahs and Soonies, had their origin in a family feud rather than a dispute about religious dogmas. Moawiyab, the first of the Ommeiad Caliphs of Damascus, is said to have been of the same stock as Mahomed, but belonged to that branch of the family which persecuted the prophet for several years till it accepted the faith of Islam. But under a hypocritical profession of faith, it is said to have concealed a bitter antagonism for the family of Mahomed, which was shewn in the frequent wars which Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, whom Moawiyah finally vanquished, the latter's son, Yezid, receiving part of the heritage. Hoosein's attempt to wrest the Khaliffate from Yezid met with failure, his troops deserting him till, with only thirty-two horses and forty foot, he found himself surrounded by the enemy on the plains of Kerbolla. The enemy attacked the small band, who were killed to a man, the last of the survivors being Hoosein, who died after he received three-and-thirty strokes with lances and swords. His head was then carried to the Syrian general. The play opens with the appearance of a party of soldiers under a Syrian officer, who calls on Hoosein to surrender. Hoosein refuses, in verse, in a most impressive manner. As he proceeds with his recitation, the audience is quite hushed. On his declaring his determination to fight, his sister Fatima rushes across the short space which separates them, and scattering dust over her head, entreats him to stay, prophesying his death. When Hoosein, repeatedly embracing his sister, reiterates his determination to fight, the vast assembly of mourners eagerly watch for a change of purpose, or some signs of yielding on his part till, at last on his bidding Fatima a parting farewell, the general excitement finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears. On Fatima finding her entreaties of no avail, she hands Hoosein a white garment, said to be emblematic of his coming fate; and as he dons it, the wailing bursts forth with fresh vigour. The most affecting scene follows as his favourite daughter throws herself to the ground in front of his horse with a view to prevent his departure. Hoosein, alights from his horse, and, clasping the child in his arms, bewails his fate. The grief of the assembly reaches its climax at this point. Hoosein, recovering his self-possession, gathers his family around him, and throws a cloth over the n. The little girl, however, breaks away once more, and in order to elude her, Hoosein blindfolds her. He then remounts his horse, but his progress is once more arrested, and this time by the son of the king of the genii whose face is covered with a shawl, and who is supposed to have been deputed by the prophet to warn him of the issue of the battle. Hoosein, after chanting a reply, draws his sabre, and rides out of the arena. Shortly after a procession enters, headed by men carring banners, and consisting of Hoosein's children on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating their bare chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosein, koosh teishoodh," *i. e.*, Alas! Hoosein is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners, who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosein, and who walk the courtyard round and round, the excitment of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy, their lamentations being audible at considerable distances around Hooseinabad.

Thanks to the vigilance and energy of the police of Bombay, the Mohurrum festival this year has passed off as peacefully as the last.

THE IN-COMIG MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected to arriva in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Aratoon Mr	Mouradeau Mrs and Miss
Beaumont Mr L	Magnac Lieut F
Ansoa Mr E	Manomel Mr Suleman
Blackburn Mr C	Mozaffar Mr Hussani
Beadon Capt and Mrs	Norton Miss
Battea Mrs A C	O'Neil Miss
Crawford Mr H	Press Miss
Cordeaux Mr	Popson Mr C
Cookson Mr	Piggott Mr J
Craigie Mr A	Raven Lieut J
Da Simithe Mrs C	Shaw Mrs
Dawson 2nd-Lieut	Strangways Mr F
Field Mr J	Seddon Mr D K
Finlayson Mrs	Steel Mr
Goodyer Mr E	Shakespear Mrs and Miss
Garr, Mrs and 4 children	Singh Mr K K
Green Mr and Mrs	Spicer Mr R
Greenish Mr J S	Tisdall Mr
Hack Mr	Tytler Capt H
Harriott Mr S	Trewley Miss V
Inkson Miss	Thaytes Maj E C
Johnson Capt and Mrs	Vandan Mr and Mrs
Marsh Sub-Lieut B	Williamson Mr T

TWENTY deaths from plague are reported from the village of Khamanan Kalan in Patiala territory, ten miles from Sirhind. Major Hendley, Medical Officer, Patiala, is making the necessary arrangements in connection with the outbreak.

PLAGUE has spread to three more villages in the Nawashahr and Phillour "tahsils" of the Jullundur district. In the old infected villages in this district there were 51 fresh cases on the 25th April. In the infected villages of the Garshankar "tahsil" of the Hoshiarpur district, there were six fresh cases on the 25th April.

A LIST of legal practitioners who are qualified to practise in the Punjab is published in the current "Punjab Gazette." It shows that there are enrolled 136 Advocates of the Chief Court (of whom 20 are Europeans), 198 Pleaders of 1st grade, 8 Mukhtars of the 1st grade, 263 Pleaders of the 2nd grade, and 317 Mukhtars of the 2nd grade—a total of 922 legal practitioners.

THE INDIAN CENSUS AND THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL IN INDIA.

MR. W.M. DAVIDSON writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—

Sir,—May we be permitted to express our concurrence with the political, economic, and financial questions embodied in Mr. J. M. Maclean's statesmanlike letter which appeared in your issue of March 23? And as a permanent remedy for the startling decrease in the population of India, and the periodical famines which afflict its population, would not, we inquire, the following political legislation permanently remove the universal discontent and improve the general well-being of every individual and every family in the country? For this humanitarian purpose we propose (1) to abolish rent, profit, and interest from whatever source they are at present derivable, either by the state or by the private individuals who form the State; (2) to nationalise the whole agricultural and freehold and in India under the sole management of the Indian Government; (3) to equitably divide the yearly produce of agriculture amongst all sections of English and native society in India, including the members of our Indian Army and Navy; (4) the Army and Navy being thus provided with a sufficient means of subsistence, the whole male population, up to a certain fixed age, would be capable of serving their country on the conditions of our English Volunteers, without the assistance of national taxation; (5) as Indian famines have not been directly caused by the insufficiency of food in India, but primarily by the divided and subdivided private ownership of the land, its future nationalisation would give the Governor-General and his Legislative Council full control over the food products of India, and thus prevent the incidence of future famines in a land of rich luxuriance (6) the solid foundation upon which these various propositions politically rest are the divine providence of natural laws which only bestow up on the native states and the population under the immediate rule of the British Government their daily bread as annually produced from the soil, and providentially prohibits the accumulation of agricultural wealth beyond the boundary line of one solar year. No man in England is better qualified than Mr. J. M. Maclean to form a statesmanlike view of the proceeding political propositions, designed for the universal well-being of the people of India. And we may hope he will consent to their criticism in amelioration of the impoverished condition of a race amongst which he has devoted so many useful years of his life to the literature of the Indian.

DOINGS IN THE RED SEA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Aden Weekly Gazette" writes:—Two German ships are stationed off Farsan but the Germans are not allowed to occupy any part of this island which is guarded by a battalion of Turkish Troops. The Germans are allowed to use the islet of Koomah six miles from Farsan and they are erecting some buildings there with the assistance of Turkish officials under instructions from the Sublime ports. The Germans have procured a number of masons, carpenters and labourers from Hodeida. They have a moveable pier which is put up in the day-time and at night removed.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Yemen has asked for reinforcements of 25,000 men. 1,000 troops have just arrived at Hodeida and are marching to Sana. One of the Zaidee leaders named al Mikdad is raiding near the coast, but such a large force is not required for his suppression alone. It is understood that the Turkish authorities are resolved upon depriving all Arabs of modern firearms. The tribes all along the Turkish Coast as far as Jeddah and in the interior of Arabia, including all Zaidee tribes, are provided with rifles of modern type of European make despite the Brussels Act. Several lots of such rifles are now in use and hardly an Arab boy it is said comes of age but demands of his father a rifle. Even the Bedouin tribes round Mecca and Medina numbering more than a lakh are all possessed of European rifles. D'jibouti is do

WINE ADULTERATION.

THE MIXTURE OF WATER WITH "MUST." RIVAL DEPUTATIONS.

Both sides of the question, whether the use of water with "must" should be permitted or not, were placed before the Melbourn Minister of Health on April 5 by rival deputations.

The views of the deputations which condemned the use of water were first heard by the Minister.

Mr. Burton, Minister of Mines, who introduced the deputation, contended that there was no need for the use of water. Experience in other wine producing countries had led to the admixture of water being prohibited. It had been made a penal offence. The use of water here would certainly damage the reputation of our wines.

M. de Bavay supported the action of the Board of Health in prohibiting the addition of water to the "must." If such adulteration were permitted the public, both here and abroad, would lose confidence in Victorian wines, and the medical profession would be no longer able to recommend them as pure and natural. Water was necessary only to "must" of more than 26 per cent. of sugar. (Hear, hear.) Why not follow the example of France and make the vintage earlier, before such an amount as 26 per cent. of sugar had accumulated in the grapes? The result would be a wine of better flavor and better bouquet, and one that would keep longer. Here they allowed to accumulate as much as 32 or 33 per cent. of sugar. Moreover, the water available on most vineyards was not pure. He had never known it to be filtered or boiled, so that generally speaking the addition of water would be a dirty practice. The wines would consist of a mixture of water and sugar, with a flavor of some spirit.

Cries of Oh! and no voice: There's not a word of truth in what you're saying.

M. de Bavay said they must all agree that the addition of water was unfair to the grower. The other side asked to be allowed to dilute their musts; why should not the growers of the south be permitted to strengthen their must? (Interruption.)

The Minister requested that the right of free speech should be respected.

Mr. Hans W. H. Irvine, of the Great Western vineyard, insisted that if Victoria was to retain its reputation for producing pure wines the use of water must be prohibited after the present season. If the grapes were cut earlier there would be no excess of sachatine matter. It would be unfair to allow the use of water. (A Voice: Wrong.)

Further interruption being caused by the opposition deputation, the Minister said he would have to ask them to go outside unless they kept quiet.

Mr. Irvine went on to say that in France there were heavy fixed penalties for adding water to wine before it was put on the market, namely, three months' imprisonment for a first offence of adulteration, and twelve months for a second offence—

An Oppositionist: Don't look at me like that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Irvine said he supposed the interjector was thinking of the twelve months. (Laughter.) A foolish statement had been made by Mr. Sachse, M.L.C. on the occasion of a previous deputation. He had said that the French and Spanish buyers bought Australian thick, full bodied wines, added water to them, and so obtained a profit which should belong to Australians. Statistics showed that not a gallon of Australian wine was exported to Spain, and only 200 gallons went to France.

Mr. Sachse (from the "opposition" corner): I have my own experience against that.

Mr. Irvine said he thought Mr. Sachse must have come about with his eyes shut. No Australian wines had been shipped to the Continent of Europe— (Interruption.)

Mr. Sachse: I have seen with my own eyes; Mr. Irvine is speaking from hearsay.

Mr. P. de Castella argued that the matter had become one of "north versus south." It had been very fully ventilated, and a great deal of harm was being done to the industry. The whole thing was misunderstood the public apparently having come to the conclusion that growers wanted to add water to all wines. His opinion was that a little water might be added in occasional cases. The wine wanted in London was a wine from a vintage picked at 15 or 16 Baume. The whole vineyard could not be picked in one day, and there were times when a hot north wind springing up after the vineyard was partly picked caused the Baume to rise from 15 to 18 deg., and that grape would not ferment dry. In such rare instances he considered the addition of water to bring it down 1 or 2 per cent. would be quite legitimate. He did not argue that water should be put among the adulterants to be allowed, but a hard and fast total prohibit would be unfair.

The Minister: You say that in very rare cases water might be used. Don't you think it would be better in such instances to do something else with the grapes rather than damage the reputation of Australian wines by the introduction of water? I am seeking information.

Mr. Castella said there was a wine containing about 25 per cent. proof spirit, and it seemed rather hard that vignerons should be prevented from making a wine which was in the biggest demand.

Mr. A. Rowan: Ever used water yourself.

Mr. Castella: No.

Mr. Levien, M. L. A. maintained that the use of water would result in greater national loss than it would bring personal gain to growers. Every large wine producing country in the world prohibited its use, and as a representative of the southern portion he could say the vignerons there were fully alive to the necessity of prohibiting its use.

Mr. E. H. Cameron, M. L. A. entered an emphatic protest against the growers of Rutherglen being allowed to stretch their vineyards by the use of water. He would lay before the Minister a petition signed by most of the growers of his district protesting against the use of water.

Mr. A. Rowan handed in a sheaf of letters bearing on the point at issue, and urging that the use of water should be prohibited.

Mr. Toutcher, M.L.A., as a representative of the Western districts, objected to the use of water being allowed. They should strive to maintain for Victorian wine a name for purity, and should not permit any adulteration, either by harmful or harmless additions.

Mr. H. M. Gooch insisted that the Rutherglen growners could, if they so desired, make the wines without the use of water. They wanted, however, to make a "sweet brandied-up wine." A Voice: That is not correct.) They desired to so reduce the must that they could take the wine flavor out of the wine, and add the strong spirit which not long ago they used to take, full of fusel oil, from one tap and put it in at another; and that was what had been distributed all over the State, branded "fine old invalid port"—run out in nine months. (Laughter.)

THE CASE FOR RUTHERGLEN GROWERS.

The other deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Sachse, M. L. C., and was accompanied by Mr. J. Isaacs, M. L. A., then put forth their arguments. These were mainly a repetition of the representations urged in an interview with the Minister on 19th March. Messrs. Sachse and Isaacs, and fully a dozen others urged the Minister to use his influence to legitimatise the use of water. Mr. Sachse said there was no desire that water should be added to the wine but only to the must, before its conversion into wine, and then only when necessary to reduce the baume of the must, and so get a dry wine. The prohibition of the use of water would mean a great loss to growers. The Health department could see that the water used was pure. What harm could come to the people by the production of a light wine instead of a heavy one, which would produce drunkenness? Wine with water added to the must was by no means impure wine. It was chemically the same thing. (A Voice. It is not.) The Minister would probably be told that if water was added other things would also have to be added, but the addition of those other things could be prevented

Mr D. Smith said the growers of Rutherglen would be prepared to agree to the fixing of 14 baume as a standard of purity.

Messrs. F. de Castella Buckley, M'Knight, Kilburn, Prentice, Cumming's, Graham, Masterton and Macedon spoke in support of the arguments put forward in favor of the use of water.

At the request of members of the deputations, Dr. Gresswell, cnairman of the Central Board of Health, who was present, read a report in which M. Dubois, the Government expert, recommended that (1) the addition of water to wine after fermentation be prohibited, (2) the addition of water to must before fermentation be prohibited for must intended to make sweet wines, (3 the addition of water to must before fermentation be allowed for musts intended to make dry grapes, to reduce the sugar strength of such musts to a minimum specific gravity of 1.060, (4) the addition of alcohol to wines resulting from the above addition of water be prohibited. "These recommendations," the report proceeded, "are by no means intended to supersede the adoption of important viticultural methods and the use of varieties of vines cultivated in the south of France and Algeria, where the use of water is prohibited, and where, owing to the varieties used, the difficulties in the manufacture of dry wines have been overcome."

The Minister of Health assured the deputation that he realised the importance of the matter at issue. He was acting only as judge, and desired to get all the information possible before arriving at any decision. All the writing and the deputations were not doing the industry any good. (Hear, hear.) He would inquire carefully into the matter and give his decision within the next few days.

As the deputationists withdrew, Mr. Buckley reminded the Minister that 80 per cent. of the wine exported was shipped by the North-eastern growes.

THE experiments of Professor Grassi on the origin and prevalence of malaria have been so successful that the Italian railway companies have decided to provide all their servants in the infected districts with gauze masks and impervious gloves to protect them against the bite of the insect, which has been proved to convey the infection.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE landscape painters in the Academy promise to be very well represented this year. Mr. David Murray has his usual four large canvases for exhibition. Perhaps the best of them is the "Lush Meadows of the Test," a strong study of flat meadow land rich in Colour and very skilfully painted. Excellent, too, is "From Sultry Day to Summer Storm," a grey and green riverside subject full of suggestion of the glare of sunlight before a storm; and there is sound technical quality in "The River Plough" with its misty twilight effect, and "The Gentle Streamlet, Willow Weed," a note of bright sunlight shining upon a brook that runs beneath the overhanging branches of a row of willow trees. All four canvases are marked by that careful observation of nature which is always a distinguishing characteristic of the artist's work.

Mr. E. A. Waterlow's principal picture, "Hoghton Mill," is a very robust rendering of a picturesque old Huntingdonshire mill standing on a river-bank and surrounded by tall trees twisted into curious shapes by the wind. It is especially notable for its finely designed and painted sky. A smaller work, "The Old Sand-pit," is delightfully broad and simple, and has great beauty of colour and atmospheric suggestion; and the third, "Sheltered Pastures," is an attractive composition, a sketch of rough marshland edged round with grey rocks and leading down to a landlocked bay. For the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours Mr. Waterlow has a large, broadly painted landscape, "Hemingford Mill," and several smaller drawings.

Mr. Alfred East has gone to Egypt for one of his subjects, a large upright picture of "The Citadel, Cairo." It is remarkable as a departure from the ordinary run of paintings of Eastern landscape, for it gives, not the strident and vehement colour which other men who have worked in that part of the world affect, but the fair, delicate tints of bright and diffused daylight. It is delightfully subtle and harmonious. Mr. East's two other works are very different in character. One is a study of a woodland subject lit by the rays of the sun shining angrily from beneath heavy storm-clouds, and the other a tender arrangement of early autumn tints, managed with admirable reserve and refinement.

Mr. H. H. La Thangue is as vivid and uncompromising as ever in the three English pastorals which are in scale the most important of the five pictures that he has to show this spring. The largest renders with astonishing force a bit of rough common-land under a glow of warm afternoon sunlight, and the other two represent a plum orchard with a boy and girl picking up the fruit that lies scattered on the grass, and a corner of a meadow with sheep, grouped among small trees. Two other small canvases, landscapes in Provence display the more delicate side of Mr. La Thangue's art. They are admirably painted and are full of beauties of colour and gentle tone gradation.

Mr. C. Napier Hemy sends to the Academy a picture some seven feet long, a coast scene near the Land's End with great waves breaking on the rocks and men picking up wreckage that is being washed ashore. The sun is setting in a stormy sky, and in the distance is a ship partially dismasted driving before the gale. The title of the picture is "Birds of Prey." His second work is called "The Home Wind," fisher folk sailing homewards with a fair breeze; and he has besides some paintings in tempera which he has treated with all his usual vigour of touch and uncompromising directness.

Mr. Stanhope Forbes has wisely returned to the sea motives in which a few years ago he made some of his chief successes. His "Good-bye," a scene in a small Cornish harbour with some girls and an old fisherman in a boat waving farewells to a fishing smack that is just leaving its moorings, is a much better illustration of his powers than any picture that he has painted for some little while. He has two smaller things, "A Story of the Veldt," a khaki-clad soldier who has returned wounded to his home in a fishing village, and "22nd of January, 1901," an old sea-farer reading the news of the Queen's death to his family. Both these pictures are full of excellent detail painting. A portrait also is included among his year's works.

Mr. H. S. Tuke's best production is a sea subject, "Evening," with boys in a boat fishing. It is a very delicate colour arrangement, a harmony of creamy white and green managed with noteworthy skill and discretion. He has a larger picture, "The Coming of Day," in which realism and fancy are rather oddly compounded; and he has, besides, two oil portraits of "Miss Esther Wyatt" in a pretty scheme of white and green, and "Sir George Williams," and a third, in pastel, of "Miss Friedberger."

Mr. G. H. Boughton has a variety of attractive canvases, most of which will be seen in the coming exhibitions. Perhaps the most delightful of them all is "Young April," a half-length of a girl, in white drapery and with long red hair swirling in the wind, holding in her hands bunches of spring flowers. "The Bather," a dark-haired girl, nude, and seated on the bank of a stream with her feet in the water, is a sound piece of flesh painting set against the rich colours of a low-toned landscape, and there is charm of colour and daintiness of sentiment in two other small pictures, "Music of the Pines," and "Where the wild thyme grows." Mr. Boughton has, too, a portrait group of three children.

Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's chief subject picture, two young girls seated in a pine forest and looking into a pool in which floats the head of Orpheus, is in every way a characteristic example of his delicately fanciful art. It has beauty of sentiment and rare tenderness of expression, and its colour, a scheme of blue-purple, and pink, with a touch of deep red, is admirably contrived. He has, too, a portrait of a young girl in a white dress set against a dark blue background; and a smaller subject picture of a maiden, in an Italian costume of white over deep red, kneeling before a desk by a window from which is seen an arcaded courtyard. This picture, however, will probably not be exhibited this spring.

Mr. Briton Riviere will send to the Academy one noteworthy painting. "To the Hills," a shepherd coming from his cottage door with his three collie dogs bounding round him. The dogs are superbly studied and painted, and show in a delightful way that intimate knowlege of animal character that has always been one of Mr. Riviere's best qualities as an artist. In colour the picture is quiet and reserved, a study in greys and browns; but it is by no means lacking in strength, and is distinctly original in treatment.

Mr. Onslow Ford's great statue of the Queen which is to be erected before long at Manchester, will be one of the most conspicuous features of the coming exhibition at Burlington House. It is a solid and sumptuous piece of work, large and dignified in style, and hits cleverly the happy mean between realism and fancy. He has also a small bronze statuette, with the title "Glory to the Dead," a nude female figure admirably modelled and set upon a very well designed and decorated base of bronze, silver, and lapis lazuli. Mr. Alfred Drury will be represented by a series of portrait busts; and Mr. J. N. Swan by the bronze of the "Puma and Macaw" group which he exhibited in plaster last year.

Among other pictures that deserve to be noted this spring mention must be made of Mr. J. R. Bagshawe's sea studies painted on the Yorkshire coast, things very faithfully observed and cleverly handled; Mr. Lee Hankey's large painting of a French peasant woman and child sitting in a Britanny orchardis a quiet harmony of greys and greens; Mr. Fulleylove's excellent rendering of the Temple of Jupiter with the Accropolis in the distance learned in drawing and soundly painted; and of the little costume subjects by Mr. Talbot Hughes, in which his skill in realising textures is very effectively displayed.

THE EASTER FLOWER MARKET.

THE flower market at Covent Garden had its busiest day before Easter owing to the trade in flowers, plants, ferns, and palms for Easter decorations. The buyers included, besides the usual dealers, many clergymen, ministers, and church workers, with a considerable number of hospital sisters and nurses. It was estimated by a market official that about 300 tons of plants, flowers, &c., changed hands this Easter. Enormous quantities of flowers, especially daffodils, anemones, and narcissi came from the Scilly and Channal Islands, while a considerable number of blooms of tolics and hyacinths came from the Eastern Counties. Other sentres which sent up the great bulk of the blooms were Swanley, Stroud, Hampton, Walton-on-Thames, Mitcham, Sidcup, and Broxbourne.

AT a hostelry in Hampton-on-Thames is a dog named Jack. He has been trained to pick up coins and not to give them up until a biscuit or some other toothsome morsel has been given to him in exchange. A customer dropped two half-sovereigns on the floor. He picked up one, but the other could not be found. After searching in vain for half an hour he asked the landlord for a biscuit to give to Jack, who was lying in a corner presumably asleep and looking very innocent. No sooner did the dog get the biscuit than he dropped the missing half sovereign from his mouth. Jack, it may be added, collects money for Richmond Hospital.

BRITISH TRADE AND FOREIGN RIVALRY.

ARTISAN DEPUTATIONS TO GO TO AMERICA.

THE Vickers-Maxim Company is said to have secured a site for a shipbuilding yard at Philadelphia, opposite Messrs. Cramps's yard.

Iron and steel works maintain their activity in the United States, and there are indications that the consumption for 1901 will far exceed that of 1900. The big contracts now signed will demand heavy deliveries throughout the coming summer.

Since buying out Mr. Rockefeller's holdings in the Superior region, the Steel Trust, it is reported in the "Express," has expended £2,400,000 in buying neighbouring properties, whose possession gives the combination full control of the iron ore output.

The suggestion in the "Shipping World," that deputations of British workmen should be sent on tours of inspection through the manufacturing areas of the United States, is about to be acted upon, it seems. Mr. Tom Westgarth, managing director of the great iron manufacturing firm of Richardsons, Westgarth, and Co., Limited, Manchester, shares the idea warmly, it is reported, and Mr. Cassier, of "Cassier's Magazine," who is taking a prominent part in carrying out the project. "We maintain," said Mr. Cassier to a Mail reporter, "that England has not lost her supremacy, but that she is in danger of losing it unless, among other things, our workmen exercise a larger measure of self-control, lose less time, and adapt themselves to the new conditions under which the manufacturing trades of the world are now being carried on.

"The British workman," continued Mr. Cassier, "is the best workman in the world. But he honestly believes—what is a great fallacy—that for one man to do 'too much work' will lessen the amount of labour for his fellowmen. The majority also disbelieve that other countries are as capable of manufacturing some things as cheaply as we ourselves. What we have to do is to convince them that Germany, Belgium, and America have the raw material and that they can supply many things more cheaply than we can. So we are going to take a number of working-men from the various branches of the engineering manfuacturing trades to the automatic machine tool trade districts of New England, to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other iron and steel manufacturing centres, as well as to Niagara Falls, to see the electric power there. We hope to show them that it is unwise to restrict production, which the trade unions are doing in England, and to demonstrate to them that things can be made more cheaply by using improved machinery and working longer hours, and that the increased demand swells the number of workmen required.

"We expect to take about twenty-five or more men, and a sufficient number of employers have each promised £25 towards the expenses," further explained Mr. Cassier. "We shall invite the trade unions to select a number of men, of whom the employers will choose the men they deem best fitted for the scheme."

In closing a three-column review of the position of the British iron and steel industries, a writer in the "Times" seeks consolation in the impression that the supply of matter and coal in America may give out one of these days: "It is certain that during the last ten years, the United States have been working out their virgin mineral resources at an unprecedentedly rapid rate. Within that interval the output of the Lake Superiors mines alone has exceeded 104 million tons. The output of coke from the Connellsville region has been probably sixty millon tons, the newly-deloped iron ores and coal mines of the South have been worked under more advantageous conditions than they may ever know again. But these things cannot go on for ever. Indeed, it has been computed that in the Connellsville coking region, on which the Carnegie Company and other formidable competitors mainly depend, there is only a reserve equal to seventy millon tons of the best coke to draw upon; and if this is anywhere near the mark the scarcity of good coke should begin to be felt within the next ten years. The life of the Superior iron-ore mines cannot be computed even approximately, because new supplies are frequently being found, but it is not probable that virgin ores from the known deposits can be worked much longer. When shafts have to be sunk or long drifts provided in the place of open quarries, when inferior ores require to be worked, and royalty rents are increased—all of which will happen in the natural course of affairs—we shall not be likely much longer to see Pittsburgh making iron-stuffs from as such low prices, even if great distress should still be at its to compete to some extent in European markets."

The largest wholesale dry goods merchant in the United States, Mr. John Chaplin, is establishing a system of retail stores throughout the country, buying out existing dealers.

A trust for the purpose of monopolising all the electric power and gas business in and about Montreal is being promoted (apparently in London) with a capital of 25,000,000 dols. The promoters say they can make electrical power cheaper in Montreal than in any other place in the world.

A trader of Buenos Ayres, writing in the "Times," says the optimism of English men of "light and leading," the confidence that the manufacturing and commercial classes of Britain will prove equal to the emergency, is only shared to a very moderate degree by those who, like himself, have spent the best years of their life in the endeavour to sell British goods in foreign countries, and are able to compare on the battlefield the tactics of the opposing armies:

"For every manufacturer who attempts to trade as far as hindrances like our absurd weights, measures, and currency will allow him to, in a rational, up-to-date fashion, there are a hundred or more who refuse to make the slightest effort to satisfy foreign buyers in anything which entails a departure from the said manufacturers' worn out systems, which are revered and upheld, like many other useless institutions in Britain, principally on account of their age." The correspondent dwells upon "the anomalous, vexatious state of our law on trade marks," which is responsible, he declares to his knowledge for a large part or the continual decrease in the proportion of trade done with Argentina by Great British.—"The Westminster."

THE MORPHIA HABIT IN PARIS.

IN Paris morphina is rapidly taking the place of absinthe as a stimulant, says a writer in the "People's Friend." Not long ago there was a splendid mansion in one of the fashionable quarters of Paris, which was occupied by a Polish princess bearing an illustrions name. She was a morphinomaniac, and not only used the drug herself but also taught many of her visitors the evil custom. It was no uncommon thing on her reception days to find on the divans and sofas in her drawing-room ladies of the highest rank stretched helplessly, like so many corpses, under the influence of morphia. So notorious did this become that the house was known as 'La Morgue,' from its similarity in appearance to the well-known mortuary at Paris. "The ravages made by morphia in the moral character are hardly less startling than the physical decay which it produces. One French writer declares that 'morphine atrophies the faculties of its devotees, deprives them of their free will, and is so pernicious that a woman under its influence loses all moral sense. One of the commonest symptoms is the development of kleptomania, but more terrible crimes than theft are committed under its influence, and some of the most revolting atrocities of recent times have been due to it. The wretch Auberi, who assassinated young Delacif that he might rob him of some postage-stamps, and then packed the body in a portmanteau, intending to throw it into the sea, was a morphinomaniac."

HOW THE NILE SUDD IS BEING DEALT WITH.

SOME interesting information on this subject is given in an article by Mr. Lionel Decle in the *Telegraph*, in the course of which he writes: Men could stand on the sudd, the top of which was perfectly dry, and in fact hundreds of men were at work on it at the same time. Soundings with long poles showed the sudd to be from twelve to twenty feet deep, with a channel of as much as sixteen feet in depth underneath. The problem was not to cut a channel in the obstruction but to remove it altogether. First of all the papyrus and reeds growing on the top of the sudd were cut down and burnt. Ditches eight feet deep were then dug in the solid and hard peat which had been compressed by the current. Shortly after work had been started on the biggest block, the whole mass got bodily detached, and for forty-eight hours it ran down stream without interruption, and now, where the Nile seemed before to disappear in a "cul de sac" there is a splendid open channel from 100 to 400 yards broad with twelve to twenty feet of water in it. Certainly the cutting of the sudd may be looked upon as one of the finest pieces of work carried out of late years, in Africa, and the highest credit is due to Major Peake, who carried out the work, with Lieutenant Fell, R. N., and Lieutenant Drury, R. N.

The New York correspondent of the "Mail" records an outrageous employment of the immigration law prohibiting the landing of foreigners physically incapacitated from manual labour. Mr. Albert Priestman, an Englishman, who is a wealthy merchant at Philadelphia, was stopped by an immigration inspector on landing at New York because he had an artificial arm. Notwithstanding that he established he was a man of means, producing a cheque for £2,000, he was detained to "make sure he did not become a public charge." The Immigration Board released him, and the officials admit his detention was a mistake, offering the mere excuse that the trouble was caused by a new man who did not understand his business.

LETTERS TO THE FRONT.

MARGARET (BY HER LITTLE SISTER.)

You know, dear Captain Baker, that I promised to write and tell you all that we are doing at home while you are away fighting those horrid Boers, who, I hope, won't have shot you before this letter arrives.

I am afraid that there is no news to tell you, except just what Margaret and I have been doing since you left; but you remember that you said that what was just what you would like to hear, and that it didn't matter about the grammar and the spellingnot *always* being quite right, and that nobody needn't look over my letter and cross out the mistakes and make me write it all over again.

We were both most awfully sorry after you went away, and the morning that your ship sailed, I ate all the chocolates that you gave me and cried *gallons* over them, thinking how dreadful it would be if you were killed out there and never came back ever again. Margaret cried also a little, I think, only as she is grown up and years and years older than I am, of course she wouldn't own that she had; but I know that she locked herself up in her room all the morning, and when she came down at lunch time her nose was ever so red, and her eyes were all blue and misty, and her eyelashes looked as if they had been drenched in rain, and she would not eat any lunch, hardly—only just a weeny little bit of chicken and when Aunt Jane asked me if I had been naughty over my lessons, because I showed that I had been crying, as my eyes were all bulgy out, and I said it was because you had gone away to be killed, Margaret did not say, like aunt Jane, that "it was very silly to cry," but after Aunty had gone upstairs, she came and gave me a kiss and said:

"Poor Pussy, you shan't have any lessons this afternoon because your head is aching with crying so much."

(And she could not have guessed that unless she had been crying herself and knew).

"You shall come out for a drive with me instead, and help me choose a frame for Captain Baker's photograph and I know a lovely place in Bond-street where we will go and have tea afterwards."

You never knew the trouble Margaret took over choosing that frame. She had heaps and heaps out to see before she decided which to have, and in the end bought the most lovely silver one you ever saw, which must have cost a heap, I know, because she didn't pay for it herself, but put it down in the bill for papa to pay for.

And then we went and had tea at that lovely shop where they give you great slices of fluffy cake and heaps and heaps of cream in your tea, and the band plays all the time. Margaret let me pour out, and we were both so happy, dear Captain Baker, that we quite forgot to be miserable about you any more.

I don't think that I ever liked Margaret quite so much as I did that afternoon. She has such a nice way of making everyone feel happy that I don't wonder that everyone loves her as much as they do.

I think that the curate must have felt like that when he called the other day.

It was after everyone else had left, and Aunt Jane had gone downstairs, and he was talking to Margaret, who was looking ever so pretty in her red dress that made her hair look more fluffy and golden than ever. I think they must have forgotten that I was sitting on the floor behind the Chesterfield, for they neither of them spoke a word to me for ages. They didn't speak much to each other, either, until suddenly Mr. Pennyworn said;

How can I help loving you, Margaret, when you are so good and so beautiful and could make me such a much better and strong man!"

Wasn't he nice of him!

But Margaret did not seem a bit pleased, as I should have done if anyone had said that to me.

Her voice sounded just as if she had been most frightfully bothered over something, and she said:

"Oh Mr. Pennyworn please don't say that. I am not a bit like that really. I quite thought that we had settled all that ever so long ago."

And I do believe that if Aunt Jane had not come in just at that minute that Margaret really would have cried—her voice was so sorry.

Mr. Pennyworn looked quite sad, and then Margaret went over to her bureau and took up your photograph that always stands there in the daytime. She used to take it up to her room at nights and put it on her mantelpiece until someone sent her a little midget one in a little shut-up leather case with doors in front of it which Margaret won't let even me open and look at, and which now stands where yours used to.

And now, dear Captain Baker I have come to the end of my paper, so I must finish my letter.

Just as I was wondering how I should address it and send it off to you, Margaret came into the schoolroom to say "Good night" before going out to dinner and a ball with Lady Greenshires. She looked lovely—just like one of those tall lilies they have in church. She was wearing the most "beautiful" new dress of white tulle, that floated round her like clouds, and something silver and spangy in her hair.

She saw that I was writing, and said:—

"Who are you writing to Pussy?"

And when I said it was to you, she wanted to read it most awfully, but I told her that it was most private, and it would not seem nearly so much all yours if anyone else read it but me. And that you had said most particularly that nobody need overlook it at all.

So Margaret said that she would just address the envelope and stamp it for me if I liked, which I was very glad of. In return I asked if she would like to send her love, but she was so busy taking off her long glove, so as to write nicely, that she wasn't attending, and I don't knew whether she wanted to or not.

She was in such a *tremendous* hurry (because the carriage and Aunt Jane were waiting all the time) that she made such a *silly* mistake, and kissed the letter "Good night" instead of me.

I laughed so and called after her to tell her what she had done, and when she came back she looked so red with stooping over the writing that I didn't think that she was like a lily any more.

So that, dear Captain Baker, is why I didn't do all of my letter myself, and I hope that you wont be very disappointed when you get the envelope, in Margaret's handwriting, to find that the letter inside is—only from her little sister.—"Westminster Gazette."

THE COMEDY OF CHOPINETTE.

A VERY amusing story of French village life is the subject of a message in the "Morning Leader" from its Paris representative. It seems that a certain M Duport kept cows at Pantin, and quarrelled with his neighbour, who, for his alleged musical abilities, was nicknamed Chopinette. M. Duport accused Chopinette of preventing his neighbour's cows from sleeping by performing on musical instruments at night, then of actually trying to poison the cows with powdered glass. Chopinette smiled and said nothing, and Duport, still further maddened by this indifference, let it be known to one or two private friends that he would pay 70fr. for Chopinette's blood. Next day a young man named Julot came to Duport and offered to do the deed, at which Duport was overjoyed. "Bring me a bottle of Chopinette's blood," he said, "and I will give you 70fr." Then Julot went away and conspired with a friend named Chocolat, who kept rabbits. Between them they slew a rabbit, and filled a bottle with its gore. With this Julot went to Duport, who gladly gave him the 70fr., and spent the evening eyeing the bottle and congratulating himself that Chopinette was no more. But when the 70fr., converted into a fine carouse with much wine, began to get into Julot's head he fancied that he had really murdered Chopinette, and went to Duport and accused him loudly of having seduced him with money to a terrible crime. But as Duport threatened to call the police, Julot fled. Just at that moment the supposed dead man came walking down the road. At that Duport's wrath knew no bounds. He ran to the police-station, and eventually Julot was arrested for obtaing money under false pretences. But Duport is also in prison trying to think what he shall say when he is charged with instigation to murder. Chopinette, meantime, continues to play his musical instruments at night.

A COAL train was moving into the locomotive yard on the North Eastern Railway at Wellington Bridge, Holbeck, when it struck a train of empty coal waggons. The coal trucks were thrown against the bridge, one side of which was forced away and fell into the street. Three of the trucks were left hanging over the bridge. Breakdown gangs were soon on the scene and removed the obstruction. No personal injuries were received.

A BOAT containing Mr. Morgan and Herr Mannheim, belonging to a well-known band, was swamped in Plymouth Sound. With great difficulty the musicians reached a submerged rock near Drake's Island, and managed to cling to the seaweed surrounding it. After being in the water for nearly three-quarters of an hour they were rescued by the launch "Ida." The force of the waves dislodged the men from their position on the submerged rock, but the seaweed clinging to their legs prevented them being washed away.

AN amusing echo of the recent Census comes from High Wycombe, where one of the enumerators found that the domestic cat had been included in the list by a rustic householder. It was described as "Jim" the relationship to head of family being "lodger," The entry then stated that he was of male sex, single, aged one year last birthday, and his occupation was given as "mouse-catcher" worker on own account," "infirmities" nil. The head of the family did not intend this as a joke, but regarded it as part of his duty to number the animal as one of the inmates.

ALCOHOL CONGRESS: DOCTORS AND DRINK.

A GERMAN DELEGATE'S ALLEGATIONS.

THE liveliest half-hour at one day's proceedings of the Anti-Alcohol Congress, in Vienna, appears to have been caused by the observations of a Dresden delegate, Dr. Meynert, who, a doctor himself, vigorously denounced doctors as the chief cause of drunkeuness. As students, and later, as full-fledged medicos, said Dr. Meynert, they were drunkards, and drunkenness was the principal cause of the excessive mortality among doctors. As a ladies' specialist fighting against tight-lacing, he was of opinion that drink was even a worse enemy to women. The reading of the paper was received with violent interruptions and excited protests from those present, and finally Dr. Meynert had to cut short his address, and leave the platform.

Dr. von Hartal, Minister of Public Instruction, who was elected Honorary President of the Congress, delivered an address, in which he referred to the fact that, in Austria, although as regards the consumption of alcoholic drinks it stood far behind certain other countries, the abuse of alcohol was gaining ground, and that the amount spent annually on alcoholic drinks in this country was twice as large as the War Budget, which is no trifle. He added that an investigation had shown that no less than 50 per cent. of the boys at the Vienna Grammar Schools took alcoholic drinks regularly.

The Congress is attended by official representative of nearly all the European Governments, with one striking exception, which has attracted general notice—namely, that of Great Britain.

A number of English temperance workers are, however, attending the Congress, including Miss Bonner, Miss Grey, and Mr. Joseph Malins, representing the Good Templars; Mr. Anderson, of the National Temperance League; and Mr. Charles Wakely, of the Band of Hope.

Meanwhile an ingenious method of dealing with the alcohol problem has been devised in Lyons, where it seems there is a law authorising the Municipal Council to prohibit the opening of a public house within 250 yards of a religious edifice, schools, and cemeteries. This law has been put in force at the instance of the Mayor and it is believed that it will act very effectually in keeping under the steady growth of licences which had formerly been taking place. Seeing, however, that according to the same report, there are already more than 5,000 wine shops and like establishments in Lyons it does not seem very probable that the wine-bibbing inhabitants will suffer very greatly from the co-operation of the Mayor's little plan.—*Westminster.*

INDIANS AS BURGLARS.

DARING RAID ON A CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY.

THREE Indian hawkers were arrested yesterday charged with being concerned in a burglary committed during Monday night at St. George's presbytery, in Rathdown street, Carlton. When the gardener, Cornelius O'Donnell, arose at 6.30 a. m. he found that a ladder had been taken from the yard and placed against a balcony at the side of the house. By this means it was found burglars had entered through an upstair window, which had been left unfastened. There were indications that the burglars had made a search of several rooms, and a quantity of property belonging to the Rev. Fathers O'Connell and Gleeson had been stolen. From the dining room silver, cutlery and other articles were taken, and entering the bedroom of Father Gleeson, without disturbing him, the burglar appropriated his waistcoat. For some reason, they left a large quantity of valuable portable property behind them including a parcel which contained cash to the amount of £5. Yesterday afternoon Constable Radcliffe saw an Indian pawning a waistcoat at a shop in Elgin-street, Carlton, and inquired of him where he had got it. He replied that it was his own, and that he had bought it in Bombay. The constable requested him to put it on, which he did, and it was several sizes too large for him. The waistcoat was shown to Father Gleeson, who identified it as his property. Constables Radcliffe and Gleeson, and Detective Arthur, went to a house in little Queensberry-street, occupied by an old Indian named Said Mahomet, and obtained evidence on which they locked up Mahomet on the charge of vagrancy, and two country men, named Ali Kohra and Said Ahmed, who were also found in the house, on the charge of burglary at the presbytery. The police discovered in the house some large lumps of silver which had been melted down. The two men charged with burglary are hawkers, and the case is regarded by the detectives as important, for it is the first of the kind they have had in Melbourne, and may throw some light on the methods by which stolen jewellery is disposed of.—"Melbourne Age" (April 10.)

FRENCH COMMAND OF THE SEAS.

APART from Bizerta and other Mediterranean stations, which are intended to get the mastery over the Gibraltar and Malta route, says the "Engineer," the French are creating three formidable bases on the Cape route to India and the extreme East. The first of these is Dakar, in Senegal, for which a fresh grant of 10,550,000fr. has been made. Dakar is to be the headquarters of a fleet of cruisers which will sweep the Atlantic along the west coast of Africa, and it is also proposed to constitute a station at Port de France, in Martinique, so that the commerce destroyers will be able to operate over a very wide range, and retreat into safe quarters when necessary. If the French will continue to spend money ungrudgingly upon the execution of a policy which, so far as concerns the colonial stations, is intended primarily as a means of attack, it behoves Great Britain to look more closely to the defence of her colonies, and make further heavy sacrifices in order to avoid possible unpleasant surprises.

THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAY TO KEW.

THE successful extension of the electric tramway system to Kew, says the Westminster,—which means that you can go to Kew from the Bank for fourpence—means also the removal of the Observatory from Kew. The finely-poised instruments of Kew and Greenwhich feel electricity with marvellous sensibility. The mischief is not yet felt, but it will be as the system of electric cars is extended, and the most important of the functions of the Observatory will have to be done elsewhere.

The Kew Observatory was originally erected for King George III. by Sir William Chambers, and in 1841 Sir Robert Peel brought forward a proposal for its disestablishment and the distribution of its instruments among the principal learned bodies in London. This met with much opposition, and eventually a committee of well-known men of science, including Herschell, Sabine, and Wheatstone, reported in its favour, so that it was permitted to remain. A few years later the Board of Trade accepted its assistance in meteorological matters.

MR. HENRY B. CAMERON, of Chicago, comes to the front as the inventor of a wireless war balloon. He claims that his balloon is to a large extent controllable by electrical vibrations, or Hertzian waves, as scientists call them. The principle is precisely that upon which M. Marconi operates his wireless telegraph. The balloon can carry any reasonable quantity of high explosives over an enemy's camp, fort, or position, and release them as the operator perhaps many miles away, desires.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

MR. WILLIAM WOODALL, who has passed away in his 68th year, will be best remembered for the very prominent part he took in the movement in favour of Women's Suffrage. His connection with the House of Commons began as Liberal member for Stoke-on-Trent in 1880, but five years later, when Hanley was made a Parliamentary borough, he was returned for that constituency, which he continued to represent down to the last general election. Mr. Woodall served twice under the late Mr. Gladstone, first as Surveyor-General of Ordnance and later as Financial Secretary to the War Office. For many years he was a familiar figure at the Savage Club, of which he was a trustee.

In connection with the task of cataloguing the two hundred thousand and odd volumes which constitute the London Library, it is interesting to learn that the work, which has occupied the best part of seven years, is now practically finished. A notable feature in connection with the catalogue, which will extend to something like 2,250 double-columns quarto pages, is the attempt to give the real names of the authors of modern books published either anonymously or under names obviously fictitious. Success has attended the endeavour, and in many instances the real names of the authors of certain books will appear for the first time in the London Library catalogue.

The death is announced of Mr. Cecil Marsham Hallward, a young diplomatist with what seemed a promising career before him. In 1895, he passed a competitive examination, and was appointed a student interpreter in the Levant. After filling a number of Consular and Vice-

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is now some expectation that Mr. John Morley's Life of Mr. Gladstone may be ready for publication next winter. At all events, it is so far advanced that the American publishers have been able to decide on the form in which they are to issue it. The American edition will be in two volumes, while the English one may be in three, although the point is not settled.

The French translation of Lord Rosebery's book on Napoleon will be published in Paris this month. The title is Napoleon, La Derniere Phase, a literal rendering of the English one. As is known, the translation has been made by that excellent scholar and writer, M. Filon. Copies of the edition, which the great French house of Hachette are issuing, will be promptly available in London,

Dr. Richard Garnett is giving us, through Mr Heinemann, a volume happily described in the title The Essays of an Ex-Librarian, It includes critical studies on Peacock, Beckford, Thomas, Coleridge and Mathew Arnold. There are essays on Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield, Shelley and art, Shakespeare's Tempest and on the translating of Homer. The little known Story of Gycia and the Love Story of Tassillo are also dealt with in the volume.

Two books will be published within the next few days by Mr. Dent, One is an edition in the Temple Classics of Gilbert White's Shelborne, edited by Mr. C. Weekes. Reproduction of Bewick's old drawings have been inserted in the text. The other book is an addition to the Haddon Hall Library. It is by Mr Robert H. Lyttelton and treats of the games of cricket and golf. The book has been fully illustrated from old prints, these being given in colours and from photogravures. Besides it has appropriate and artistic head pieces designed by Mr. Arthur Rackham .

Mr. W. J. Stillman has, more or less, been engaged upon his autobiography since he returned to England. The book has now left his hands, and Mr. Grant Richards will publish it, in two volumes, about the end of the month. Mr. Stillman has the reminiscences of a long, varied and always interesting life to draw upon. He was born in New York State in 1828. He became United State Consul at Rome in 1861, and so began a noteworthy association with Italian affairs. Three years ago he retired from the post in which he became most widely known, that of "Times" correspondent at Rome.

Some details may be interesting as to Mr. W. S. Lilly's forthcoming book on the Renaissance. He studies it as—"An age of intellectual and social awakening, of chaotic opposition between old and new, between ecclesiasticism and secularism, between religiosityandsensuousness. First Mr. Lilly investigates the genesis of the Renaissance, and then he proceeds to consider its culminating period, pointing out its connection with the Reformation. More especially he examines various aspects of the great movement as exhibited by five of its representative men, Michael Angelo, Erasmus, Reuchlin, Luther, and Sir Thomas More. Mr. Fisher Unwin is issuing the book soon.

A work on the value and development of the "New South Africa" will shortly be published by Mr. Heinemann. The writer is Mr. W. Bleloch, who has known South Africa for ten years and more, and for a time acted as a war correspondent for the "Standard." Besides he has had the advantage of obtaining the best expert opinion upon many of the questions he discusses. Further, he provides mining, industrial, and revenue statistics referring to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Generally the book is a comprehensive review of the field that these countries will offer for enterprise. Mr. Bleloch takes a very hopeful view of the outlook for them in that respect.

Mr. Murray has had a new map of Greece made for his series of Handy Classical Maps. The maps in Sir William Smith's classical Atlas, engraved at a cost of several thousands of pounds, are regarded as among the best of the kind. Hitherto they have only been published in a costly form, which made them inaccessible to schoolboys and to many students. It is these maps, brought up to date in the light of modern research, that Mr. Murray is issuing separately at a popular price. That of Greece could not be revised in a satisfactory manner, and so an entirely new map had to be undertaken. It is likely to take rank as the best map of Greece.

An English lady traveller, who has been in Western Australia, took notes, and now she is to print them as a book. She signs herself "May Vivienne," and her book will have the title "Travels in Western Australia." She descended into many of the gold mines, and she sets out in prosaic shillings and ounces, the totals of their wondrous output. A vivid description is given of the mining settlements which have sprung up so quickly in Western Australia, and of the life of the mining population. The book, which Mr. Heinemann announces, has a large number of illustrations made from photographs.

Peter Abelard, monk, scholar, theologian and humanist, was born towards the close of the eleventh century, but his name, qualities, and doings still live in history, and now we are getting a full study of him by Father McCabe. He says in a preface to the coming volume :—The author does not think it necessary to offer any apology for having written a life of Abelard. The intense dramatic interest of his life is known from a number of brief notices and sketches, but English readers have no complete presentation of the facts of that remarkable career in their own language. The biography, which Mr. Duckworth will publish, treats of the famous correspondence between Abelard and Heloise,

Ten thousand copies of Mr. Hall Caine's new novel are already in order, although it is not coming out until August.—The English translation of Zola's novel Work, is now printing, and will be issued without delay by Messrs. Chatto—A novel by Mr. Niel Wyn-Williams is announced by Messrs. Chapman, under the title Lady Haife. It is described by the author, who has already written several stories, as a novel of character and circumstance—Mr. Silas K. Hocking, whose religious novels have such a wide popularity, is just publishing another one with Messrs. Warne. It is ent titled The Fate of Endilloe—Mr. George Griffiths is the author of a novel Deaver's Double, which Messrs White will publish at once.

Aylmer Maude who has been intimately identified with Tolstoy is giving us this month a volume entitled Tolstoy and his Problems.—Max O'Kell's book, Her Royal Highness Women is to be published simultaneously in London, Paris and New York. The French title however is Sa Majeste I, Amour,—Mr. Herbert Cole has illustrated an edition which Mr. Lane is publishing of the first version of Fitz Gerald's rendering of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat.—Mr. Savage Landor's book on recent events in China is to have the title China and the Allies. Mr. Heinemann will publish it soon in two volumes.

The Human Figure in motion is a book of a somewhat novel kind which Messrs. Chapman are publishing. It is an electro-photographic investigation, by Mr. E. Muybridge of consecutive phases of muscular actions.—Mr. Eustace H. Miles, the well shown tennis player is the author of a history of Rome which Mr Grant Richards is about to pubish. It is designed for advanced students of Roman history.—Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have nearly ready the new issue of the Statesman's Year Book, The maps comprise the World in 1800 and in 1900 and Europe in 1800 and in 1900. The incorporation of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony with the British Empire and the thorough official revision of Russia are among the many important subjects treated.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. will publish the Hon. Robert H. Lyttelton's Cricket and Golf, the first of this season's volumes in the Haddon Hall Library Many old cricket prints of old-time cricketers and grounds have been specially reproduced in facsimile colours. The frontispiece is in photogravure. The head-pieces to the chapters are designed by Arthur Rackham.—A few days later the same publishers will include a new edition of Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne in their well-known series of Temple Classics. This edition has been supervised by Mr. C. Weeks, who has written the notes and marginalia. Reproductions of Bewick's bird drawings have been inserted in the text.

Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co. have made arrangements for publishing a sixpenny edition of a standard novel every fortnight during the summer and autumn season. This should interest holiday makers besides others. Among the stories which Messrs. Warne have selected are "The Potter's Thumb," by Mrs. Steel; "Reds of the Midi," by the late Felix Gras; and "Booties Baby," by J. S. Winter. Mr. Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," and "The Heavenly Twins," by Mrs. Sarah Grand, have already been issued in the sixpenny form. The very large first edition of each of these two works was speedily exhausted. There will be a re-issue in the course of some weeks.

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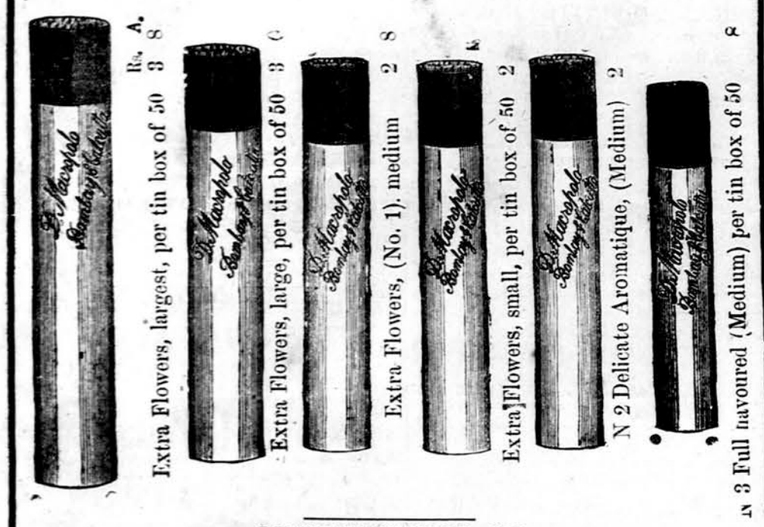
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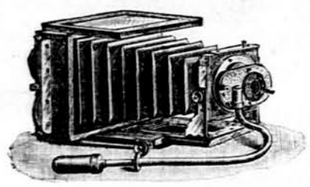

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Silver and Plush Photo Frame, Rs. 25.

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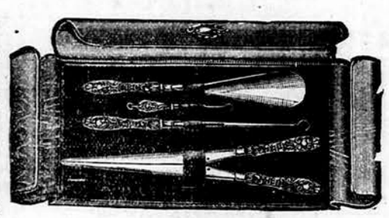
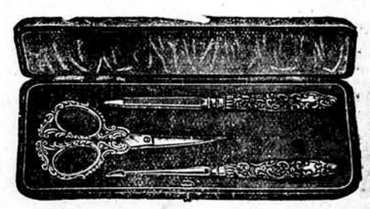
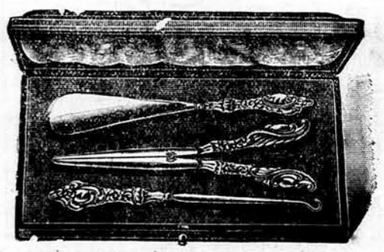

Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Ink Stand Rs. 75.


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.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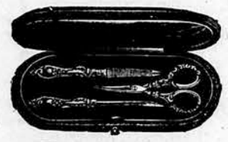
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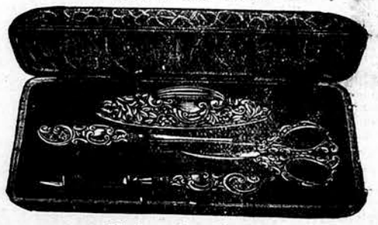
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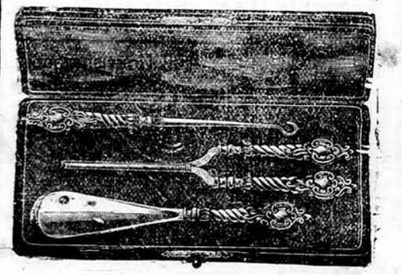
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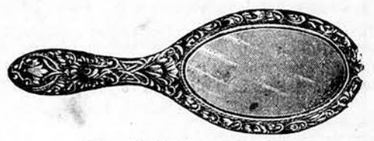
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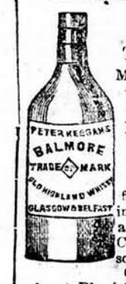

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